# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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# FIRST EDITION.

## THE INDIAN WAR.

### Two Fierce Battles.

### THE SAVAGES ROUTED.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The following dispatch is published this morning from the Yellowstone expedition at Mussel Shell River, August 19th:

The abundant preparation which the Yellowstone expedition made for the reception of the Indians has been fully justified. The prediction of Bloody Knife, that we should meet savages in the vicinity of Tongue River, proved correct. The Indians were discovered for the first time about August 1st, watching our movements and prowling around the camp. No overt act took place, however, until August 4th.

Gen. Custar, with Bloody Knife and a squadron of cavalry, had been detailed by General Stanley to go and look up the road. Having got about ten miles ahead, they picketed their horses in the woods by the river to wait for the train. Two hours afterward six Indians appeared on the plain and made demonstrations towards their camp and dismounted. A line of skirmishers was thrown out and horses saddled, and the Indians was easily driven off, but they proved to be a decoy of a large party in the neighboring wood, waiting in ambush for the cavalry. Finding the ruse a failure, the Indians, a number of three hundred, boldly rode out and advanced on the grove occupied by the cavalry. General Custar had only one squadron of eighty men under command of Captain Hayden. One troop was commanded by Lieutenant Custar, and the other by Lieutenant Van Tarn. The men were again dismounted and extended their line in a semi-circle around the cavalry, who had the river at their back. Rapid firing was kept up at a distance of four hundred yards. While thus engaged with General Custar in front, another party of Indians crawled along behind under the river bank, and tried to stampede his horses, but were frustrated. The Indians fired the grass in several places, but failed to burn out the cavalry.

General Custar deferred a charge, hoping that the main command would soon come up and assist in capturing the Indians. After two hours' fighting his ammunition gave out. He then charged the Indians, who precipitately fled, dropping many of their equipments. After retreating several miles they took to the Bad Lands.

One man was slightly wounded in the arm, and one horse was wounded, which formed the extent of General Custar's loss. While the fight was going on several of the Indians left the war party in search of stragglers, and coming upon Dr. Glandinger, veterinary surgeon, and Mr. Balarain, cavalry sutler, who were less than one mile from the column, they killed them and took their horses and valuables. Private John Ball, of the cavalry, while hunting, met with the same fate. In this fight two Indians were killed and several ponies captured.

**Another Fight.**

On the 8th of August, four days after the fight at Tongue river, we came upon the site of a recent Indian village. General Stanley directed General Custar to take his cavalry, numbering four hundred and fifty men, and follow and punish the Indians. General Custar, at sundown on the night of the 9th, after a march of forty miles, arrived at a place where the Indians had crossed the river twenty-four hours before, taking over their families on boats and rafts. The next day he attempted to cross the Yellowstone, which at this point is four hundred and fifty yards wide, and the current was too swift and deep to swim the horses and men; and so the attempt to cross had to be abandoned for want of axes and ropes. At evening his camp was discovered by the Indians, and the next morning, the 11th, at daylight, was attacked by about eighty Indians. The firing was returned for two or three hours, both parties using trees as a cover. A party of three hundred Indians then crossed the river above and below our camp, and endeavored to gain the bluffs in which our men were dismounted and posted, and were received by them bravely. The Indians behind ridges kept up a fire until General Custar ordered a charge. Our men then mounted and pursued them boldly for eight miles, and at this time the train came up and opened on the Indians across the river with artillery. A few shots dispersed them and ended the fight.

This battle, which took place within two miles of the Big Horn, was a fierce one. General Custar and Adjutant Ketcham had their horses shot under them. Lieutenant Braden was badly shot in the thigh. Private Tuttle, General Custar's orderly, was killed, and twenty soldiers were slightly wounded. We had four horses killed and three wounded. The Indians' loss is estimated by General Custar at forty killed and wounded. The Indians were well armed with heavy rifles, and had abundant ammunition. Some were dressed in clothes procured at the agencies. These were mainly Uncapapas, supposed to be under the command of Sitting Bull, and also supposed to have received their supplies from Fort Peck, on Missouri Falls, Missouri, a famous trading post for Indians, and also a famous one for whites.

The expedition arrived at Pompey's Pillars on the 18th inst., and reached Mussel Shell on the 19th, homeward bound. General Stanley expects to reach Fort Rice by the 1st of October. The health of the command was good. Lieutenant Braden is getting on well.

## THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—River ten feet three inches; falling. Arrived.—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Departed—Juniata, Pittsburgh. Showery and hot.

EVANSVILLE, August 25.—Clear and hot; mercury 74 to 94. River risen 7 inches. Down: Mary Miller, 3 P. M.; H. S. Turner, 10; Evansville, 2 A. M.; Bermuda, 10; Charles Bodman, 11; Mary Ament, 4 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 5. Up: Quickstep and George Roberts, 9; Morning Star, 10. Business generally good.

MEMPHIS, August 25.—Clear; mercury 28. River still falling. Departed.—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Belle Memphis and Mary Poe, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—Arrived—Capital City, Vicksburg; Johnson, Keokuk. Departed.—Henderson, Johnson and Clinton, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis. River falling slowly.

NASHVILLE, August 25.—Departed—Burkesville, Cairo. 25 inches on shoals. Weather clear and hot.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Hon. Jos. Medill, of Chicago, is in New York.

—The New York Sub-Treasurer paid out yesterday $1,100,000 on account of September interest.

—A. M. Thompson, of Milwaukee, declines to be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin.

—Miss Rebecca Preston, aged 80, perished in the Nottingham House, destroyed in the conflagration in Belfast, Me., on Sunday.

—Max Newman, a traveling agent of Hohn & Bals, of Indianapolis, is missing. He is supposed to have absconded with $10,000 belonging to the firm.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* of to-day will state authoritatively that Senator Morton's back pay was covered into the United States Treasury some time since.

—The trestle work of a bridge erecting over the Chesapeake & Delaware canal break, on the Delaware road, fell yesterday, killing one workman and injuring two others.

—The State authorities of California have asked that the Modocs charged with grave offences committed prior to their capture, other than those sentenced to be hanged, be delivered to them.

—A defalcation of forty thousand dollars has been discovered in the National Albany (N. Y.) Exchange Bank. The Teller and his assistant make a full acknowledgment. Their bonds cover the amount. The Teller says he loaned money and the borrowers failed to repay.

—While a party of laborers were at work on the bridge across the Red river at Fulton, for the C. & F. R. R., on Saturday evening, the embankment gave way, burying some of the workmen beneath it. Reliable accounts state that two persons were killed and seven wounded.

—On Saturday evening an altercation took place in a slaughter house in Dayton, Ohio, between Mich. Jennings, a cattle dealer, and George Federer, during which the former was stabbed and almost instantly killed by a knife in the hands of the latter. It appears that Federer, who is engaged in butchering, had purchased some cattle of Jennings, and some dispute arose about the settlement, when the parties became excited. Jennings picked up a chair to strike Federer, when the latter seized a butcher knife, and, striking Jennings one blow under the left arm, stabbed him to the heart. The wounded man fell over and died in a few minutes. Federer, upon seeing the effect of the terrible blow, proceeded at once to his residence near by, and getting his wife into his wagon drove immediately to the Court House, and surrendered himself a prisoner to Sheriff Patton, who committed him for trial.

**The Resources of Georgia**

Georgia has a very judicious law, which instructs her tax gatherers, at intervals, to collect statistics of the resources of the State. Returns from these collectors have been compiled for the present year, the statistics of the entire State being reported, excepting from twelve of the smaller counties. It appears that this year 1,702,169 acres were planted in cotton, and 1,791,468 acres in corn, showing a difference in favor of the latter, and that the people of Georgia, at least, have heeded the counsel so often given to planters in the cotton States to grow their own corn. There were, besides, over one million acres planted in other good crops, and their result is regarded by the Georgia papers as giving the assurance that the people of the State, for the next twelvemonth at least, will not have to look abroad for their food supply. The Georgians also have nearly a million and three-quarters head of cattle, sheep and hogs, insuring an ample supply of meat and daily products. The industrial resources of the State are growing, there being twenty-five cotton factories, five rolling factories and ten iron furnaces.

## POLITICAL.

**Gathering of Democrats at Wilkesbarre, Pa.—State Convention To-morrow.—Contesting Delegation from Allegheny County.—The "Back Pay" Resolution the Centre of Attraction.—A Lively Time Anticipated.**

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WILKESBARRE, August 25, 1873.

Quite a number of Democratic politicians arrived here to-night to attend the Democratic State Convention, which meets on Wednesday. The evening train brought Samuel J. Randall, William McClellan, Chas. W. Carrigan, R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon, and a number from Allegheny. Young Doctor Nebbinger, of Philadelphia, will probably be temporary chairman, and Speer, of Huntingdon, permanent President. Notice of a contesting delegation from Allegheny county has been served on the chairman of the State Central Committee, and a lively time is anticipated. The interest centers in the "back-pay" resolution. Randall will take his place in the Philadelphia delegation, and fight it.

**Address to the Republicans of Massachusetts.**

BOSTON, August 25.—The Hamilton Hall Committee, of which Hon. E. R. Hoar is Chairman, will to-morrow publish an address to the Republicans of Massachusetts, urging upon them the importance of attending the primary meetings, soon to be called to choose delegates to the State Convention, and of securing through them an honest representation of the Republican sentiment of the Commonwealth. The address will support Washburne for re-election, and denounce the course of Butler.

**Meeting of Colored People in Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, August 25.—The colored people held a meeting to-night at Allen chapel to express their sentiments in reference to the action of their brethren at the Chillicothe meeting last Friday. Speeches were made by Colone. Harlan, W. Parham Peters, H. Clark and others. Resolutions were offered repudiating the action of the colored people at Chillicothe, and declaring allegiance to the Republican party; also Col. Harlan's resolutions which were voted down at Chillicothe. The resolutions were declared adopted.

## OIL NEWS.

**The Modoc District.**

The Titusville *Courier* says the rich Modoc district is in Concord township, Butler county. It embraces at present an area of one thousand acres, all of which is upon the oil belt. How much further this belt extends no one knows, as all the wells sunk in this vicinity have been highly productive. There are now eleven wells, producing an aggregate of 6,560 barrels of oil. They all flow through the casing, not one of them having been pumped. No sooner do the drilling tools strike the sand rock than the oil spouts forth. A contrivance in the top of the casing for carrying away the oil having been provided, it is allowed to flow on undisturbed. The Troutman well was struck on the 23d of March last, and has now been flowing five months, during which time it has produced 85,000 barrels of oil. Its daily production at one time was 650 barrels. It is now producing 400 barrels a day. Mr. J. A. Bostwick, the principal owner of the Troutman farm, as well as several other farms in this vicinity, sunk this well as an experiment, the success of which soon attracted operators to this locality. Surveys were made and leases given out. The following shows the results thus far of this wonderful territory:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Troutman well, Troutman Farm, struck in March, now producing daily... | 400 | barrels |
| Grace well, John Star farm, struck in July, now producing daily.. | 500 | " |
| Gerhart well, No. 2, John Star farm, struck in July, now producing daily..... | 650 | " |
| Boyer well, John Starr farm, struck in July, now producing daily.. | 550 | " |
| Perry & Beck well, John Starr farm, struck in July, now producing daily..... | 550 | " |
| Brawley well, Jerry Star farm, struck in July, now producing daily..... | 450 | " |
| Captain Jack well, Harper farm, struck in July, now producing daily..... | 450 | " |
| Vandergrift well, Harper farm, struck in August, now producing daily ..... | 900 | " |
| Modoc well, Troutman farm, struck in August, now producing daily..... | 600 | " |
| W. W. Thompson well, Morrow farm, struck in August, now producing daily.. ..... | 1,000 | " |
| Seep well, McClung farm, struck in August, now producing daily..... | 700 | " |
| Total daily production.....6,750 | | |

There are to be tested this week six wells as follows: On the Troutman farm three wells respectively by L. H. Smith, Satterfield and John S. Miller; on the Ginger farm one well by Phillips Bros., on the Jerry Star farm one well by Flemming & Paire, and on the Harper farm one by Phillips & Vanausdal. There are also in this locality about fifty wells in all now drilling, with a considerable number of additional rigs going up. Should the six wells to be tested this week average as much as the eleven already struck, there will be added to the production in this district alone over three thousand barrels. And at the rate of development in other quarters, it is not difficult to see that the daily production will soon reach 40,000 barrels.

AND here it is according to the *Courier*: And still they come.—Millerstown and vicinity takes the lead in the striking of large wells, and as many more are going down, some of them nearly completed. It is hard to tell where it will end. Well No. 2, on the McDermot farm, was struck this morning, and is doing six hundred barrels daily. It is owned by McMichaels and Bredin. The Farquer well, on the Farquer farm, yesterday filled up a hundred and fifty barrel tank in eight hours. The Seep well is still doing nine hundred to one thousand barrels daily. The latter well is owned by Joseph Seep, L. Beaumont, William Vandergrift, John Bushnell, Wm. Gruntz and Dan O'Day.

THE Hamilton well, which was struck some time ago on the Hamilton farm about three and a half miles south of this city, is now doing about forty barrels of salt water per day and increasing. This well opens an entirely new territory. The farm is owned by Hamilton & Son and the lease by Gilmore, Bailey & Co.

## TIFFIN, O.

**Dedication of a Methodist Church.**

*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

TIFFIN, Ohio, August 25, 1873.

The new Methodist church in this place was dedicated yesterday (Sabbath,) and was an occasion of great interest to many of our citizens. The services were under the special direction of Alexander Clarke, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, published in your city, assisted by Rev. I. C. Pershing, President of the Pittsburgh Female College; Rev. E. L. Hoagland, President of the Muskingum Conference of the Methodist Church, and Rev. J. C. Ogle, the earnest and excellent pastor. The church of the German Reformed church was present in the morning, and in the evening Rev. H. Collier, pastor of the M. E. church, and Dr. G. W. Willard, President of Hudleburg College, participated. The presence of these representatives of different denominations, working harmoniously in a common cause, was a practical exemplification of a Christian union appreciated by all.

The new edifice is a fine structure, built of brick, eighty feet in length by forty-eight in width, and two stories high. The walls and ceilings are finished in pure white. The pews are of ash, with beach walnut caps, and are very beautiful. The aisles are neatly carpeted. The windows are of stained glass. The church, as a whole, is an honor to the congregation and the town, and a monument of the patience, perseverance, toil and taste of the pastor, who more than any one else labored for its erection. Gladly would we name the noble men and women who aided him in the work had we time to do it.

The morning sermon was preacted by Dr. Pershing, and the evening discourse by Rev. Clarke, and were listened to by large and attentive congregations. Collections and subscriptions were taken after each sermon.

The total cost of the building was twenty-one thousand dollars, six thousand five hundred of which had to be provided for on the day of dedication. So hearty were the responses to the appeals made, that the whole amount was secured.

The members of the M. E. Church will soon commence the erection of a fine house of worship.

Our little city is full of active, enterprising men, and a bright future is opening before us.

TIFFIN.

## THE WIFE MARKET.

**A Heavy Supply and a Light Demand During the Past London Season.**

Thus does *Vanity Fair* moralize: "London this season as yet resembles heaven in one thing —there has been no marrying or giving in marriage here; but that is an attribute of the land of hope with which mothers whose daughters are 'out' can dispense. Is it not time for them, however, to look matters boldly in the face and see what remedy there may be for this husband famine? Now that the lately-arranged builders' strike has set us all talking about the laws of demand and supply, it seems an appropriate time for them to review the causes that militate against their disposing advantageously of their stock. They should learn a lesson from a seller of fruits, who will dispose at any sacrifice of what at the end of the day threatens to remain unsold, rather than run the risk of its turning bad and quite unsalable; and they should remember that the markets are governed by two considerations—first, by the number of people who want a thing, secondly, by the amount thereof there is to sell to those people. Young women, as wives, are not just now a very popular article, and yet they are very numerous. Suppose there are twenty men in one season willing to give the price of a title and some £20,000 a year—forthwith 300 girls are marked by their owners for these 20 men only, and 280 would be purchasers are thus frightened off, while at the end of the season, even if all the 20 do buy, 280 maidens are left on hand, their value diminished by one season. If mothers would only recollect that women are as plentiful as men, and that there are on an average three younger sons to each elder one, we might be spared some of those heartrending scenes in August, when you may see in the west-end hot and disappointed families quarreling themselves away to the railway stations, all equally cross and mortified at the result of another 'unlucky season.'"

## STATE ITEMS.

BERKS COUNTY has an innumerable quantity of mad dogs.

FRANKLIN interests itself in Knights of the cue, of its own raising.

ALTOONA fire companies support a course of lectures, scientific or otherwise. Moral firemen.

AND now a girl in Altoona has lost her curls and offers a reward to the finder. Unhappy girl.

TITUSVILLE aids to swell the Claremont workhouse quota, with a goodly number of petty occupants.

EDWARD MUNET was instantly killed Friday at Grassy Island mine, near Scranton, by a fall of top coal.

YORK COUNTY has had another duel. It didn't do much harm, as the pistols were loaded with blank cartridges.

ALTOONA editors don't live like brothers. They are either sun-burned or in *Tribune* lation. No offense, gentlemen. Next.

THE Secretary of Altoona Councils complains that $20 per mouth is not sufficient living salary. And he cries for an Altoona grab. Fie.

ON SUNDAY night, Mooney's brewery, in Titusville, was totally destroyed by fire, together with its contents. The loss amounts to about three thousand dollars.

A CLARION young man forged two notes cheated his landlady, stove off his wash-woman packed up his paper collars and left, and now the people of that town are sorry.

MICHAEL BANKS, a miner at Gypsie Grove, near Scranton, was seriously injured by a fall of rock on Friday. He was nursing some props that had been loosened by a blast.

MRS. MARGARET MCCRUM, mother of the senior editor of the Altoona *Tribune*, died on Friday afternoon, after a long illness. She was buried yesterday (Sunday) afternoon.

ONE man cut another with a hatchet at Summit, the other day, so badly that the services of a medical man had to be called into requisition. The affair grew out of an old feud between the parties.

FRANK BRAKE, about twenty-one years of age, was arrested Wednesday last by the United States Marshal, at Beechtown, Union county, charged with robbing the United States mail at that place.

An Altoona reporter growls because he had to walk twenty blocks for an item, and that item, only the loss of a boy's leg, by coming in too close contact with a railroad train, and now he threatens to blow that boy sky high with an obituary, should he die.

ON Tuesday afternoon last a little three year old son of George W. Brown, of Newport, while playing along the Pennsylvania canal in the vicinity of his father's residence, accidentally fell into the water and was drowned. His body was recovered.

ON Friday morning Mr. David Humphries, a jeweler of Scranton, was accidentally shot and fatally injured by his son near Plymouth. They were handling a revolver which was left with them to repair, when it exploded, the bullet passing through his groin.

A YOUNG MAN named Jonathan Riehl, living near Vicksburg, Union county, while engaged in lubricating the cog gearing of a thrashing machine, while in motion, last Saturday, got his left hand fastened among the cogs, and all the fingers were badly crushed.

THE new M. E. Church, at S'. Petersburg will be dedicated on next Sabbath by Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President of the Pittsburgh College, assisted by Rev. J. Leslie, presiding Elder of Franklin district, and others. Morning services will be held at 10½ A. M., and preaching again at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to be present.

AND now another "oldest" has died. This time she is "Aunt Dolly," of Cambria county, and is colored. She was awful old. She nursed George Washington, and did washing for his father. In 1792 she was so old that she was getting blind. She only died on Wednesday last. This beats them all, and the next one we hear from, we shall put her down if it beats Methuselah.

DR ROWAN CLARK, of Bell's Mills, Blair county, had his leg crushed on the Bell's Gap Railroad on Thursday. The gentleman was on a train when two "dumps" separated. He was on one and was in the act of putting on the brakes, when the two cars bumped one another, and he was thrown over forward on the track, one of the cars passing over his foot with the above sad result.

ON Toursday morning last the shoe factory at Lewisburg and a large stable belonging to Weldor Rowland were consumed by fire. The loss on the factory is between $7,000 and $8,000. Insured. The stable contained a large quantity of fine dried lumber and a winter's supply of hay, in all valued at about $2,000. Not insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

THE *Miner's Journal*, of Pottsville, says: "How is This?"—"Last evening, shortly after six o'clock, a powder wagon passed up Centre street, the driver of which was very coolly smoking a cigar, every now and then knocking the ashes off. If we do not hear from one of these powder wagons one of these days, in a way little calculated to please, it will be because Providence watches over fools and town."

AT CLEARFIELD, on Sunday evening, the wife of Prof. Lightner, of Carlisle, was visiting her sister, accompanied by her little boy, aged about six years. A dog belonging to a neighbor, named Mills, sprang upon the little boy, threw it down, and almost tore it to pieces. The breast, side, throat and arm are frightfully lacerated, and it is now lingering in terrible agony, with no possibility of relief or recovery.

A BRAKEMAN employed on the Western division of the P. R. R., while walking to his home about three o'clock Friday morning, was assaulted at Snyder Station by highwaymen and badly beaten and robbed of fifteen dollars in money. After robbing him, the villains left the perpetrators threw his body on the track of the railroad. Shortly after the Through West freight came along, the engineer saw the body, but not in time to entirely stop the train. The pilot of the locomotive struck him, breaking his collar bone and cutting and bruising him very badly. He may recover. His assailants escaped.

THE grand *Volksfest* of the German citizens of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties, came off at Summit, Thursday in accordance with previous arrangement.

The day was all that could be desired. The attendance was very large, and the *fest* was a success in every way. Messrs. Bernard Gold man, of Hollidaysburg, Fred. Fries, of Johnstownburgh, and E. A. Keene, of Tyrone, formerly of Baltimore, Md. spoke in German, Col. Bob Johnston, of Ebensburg, Frank P. Tierney, Esq., of Altoona, and P. Milton Lytle, Esq., of Huntingdon, spoke in English.

THIS comes from Reading: A Maltese kitten which was obtained three months ago from Mrs. Henchen, No. 327 Franklin street, and taken to Chester county, evidenced a remarkable attachment, a few days ago. The kitten had been in the habit, for a number of days, of running into the garden where it appeared to have found a new friend in the shape of a garter snake. The other day the kitten came running to the house with the snake by the throat, and when it came within sight of the door it laid the snake down and commenced playing with it. The snake, which measured three feet in length, coiled around the cat's throat, and both appeared to be upon the most friendly terms. Alas! for his snakeship, however, the incident was observed by the ladies of the house, who became at once alarmed for their pet kitten and ordered the snake to be killed. The snake was dispatched by the gardener with a hoe, and ever since the kitten has evidenced signs of grief, and sits for hours in the garden hunting for her lost friend.

## OHIO ITEMS.

OHIO is being overdone with circuses.

A BARNESVILLE man cleared $1,000 off a five acre raspberry patch this year.

THE 115th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, will hold its second annual Reunion at Canton, Ohio, on Thursday and Friday, the 28th and 29th of the present month.

ANTHONY HOMER brought into our offices a radish of the most huge dimensions. Its weight was over *nine* pounds. It was taken from the garden of Mrs. Mary Homer, of Williamsport. Who is next?—*Alliance Monitor.*

J. G. ROOT, a drayman at Kent, died Friday from the effects of laudanum taken the day previous with the intention of suicide. He had a cancer on the stomach, and regarding his affliction as incurable, chose death rather than slow suffering.

LEONIDAS FINDLEY, a young man living near McConnelsville, Morgan county, who had been out several months selling washing machines and had accumulated some money, mysteriously disappeared within a few miles of McConnelsville, and it is thought he was waylaid, murdered and robbed. Great excitement exists in the neighborhood.

SUNDAY morning, as the express from the west was coming into the Urichsville depot, on the Pan Handle Railroad, it struck and ran over a young lady, frightfully mangling the body and killing her instantly. The deceased was Miss Jennie Splitz, from Bowerstown, who was hurrying to the train, and fearful of missing it, attempted to cross the track in front of the locomotive.

JAMES MASON and Oster Woolveston, residing in Little Sandusky, while out hunting on the Thursday, when returning home in an open buggy with one horse attached, fired off their guns both at the same time, which caused their horse to take fright, throwing out Woolveston. Mason becoming fastened to the vehicle, was dragged into Little Sandusky, where he was found dead. Woolveston was not expected to recover when last heard from. Both men were intoxicated.

**Cut This Out and Keep It.**

Franklin Dyre, a highly respectable and intelligent farmer, of Galena, Kent county, Maryland, gives the following as a sure cure for the bite of a mad dog. As will be seen he has tested it, with the most gratifying results:

Elecampane is a plant well known to most persons, and is to be found in many gardens. Immediately after being bitten, take one and a half ounces of the root of the plant—the green roots are preferable, but the dried will answer, and will be found in our drug stores, and was used by me—slice or bruise, put in a pint of fresh milk, boil down to half a pint, strain and when cold drink it, fasting at least six hours afterward. The next morning repeat the dose, fasting, using two ounces of the root. On the 3d morning, take a third dose, prepared as the last, and this will be sufficient. It is recommended that after each dose nothing be eaten for at least six hours.

I have a son who was bitten by a mad dog eighteen years ago, and four other children in the neighborhood were also bitten; they took the above dose. I have known a number of others who were bitten and applied the same remedy.

# SECOND EDITION.

### Four O'Clock.

## THE CAPITAL.

**Receipts and Expenditures of the Government for the Quarter Ending June 30—Another New Comet Discovered—The Report on the Wawasset Disaster Nearly Ready.**

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1873.

**Receipts and Expenditures for the Quarter Ending June 30.**

The receipts and expenditures of the Government by warrants for the quarter ending June 30, 1873, are as follows: Net receipts from customs, $40,866,443; from internal revenue, $29,230,787; from sales of public lands, $772,604; miscellaneous sources, $6,938 847; total receipts, $77,808,684. Net expenditures: For civil and miscellaneous, $19,641,032; War Department, $11,287,613; Navy Department, $4,866,073; Indians and pensions, $8,208,087; interest on public debt, $14,777,957; premium on bonds, $540,954; total expenditures, $59,419,316.

**The Report on the Wawasset Disaster Nearly Ready.**

The report in the case of the Wawasset calamity will probably be ready on Thursday next. It will be lengthy. There has been considerable discussion here as to the discrepancy of the statements regarding the number of passengers the steamer's certificate allowed her to carry. The Superintendent of the company publicly owned the Wawasset, to-day received a letter from Mr. George R. Shinn, a well-known merchant of Alexandria, Va., saying that on a very recent trip, on the Wawasset, he made an examination of the certificate posted conspicuously on the boats, in which it was stated that the number of passengers allowed to be carried was one hundred and fifty.

**Appointments.**

Theodore T. Gillingham, of Nebraska, has been appointed Indian agent for the Omaha agency; Warren B. Limpy, United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, and Chas. A. Slogle, Ganger for the Sixth District of Wisconsin.

**Another New Comet Discovered.**

A new comet has been discovered at Paris by M. Henry, ascension 7 hours 27 minutes, declination north 59 degrees 30 minutes. The comet is bright, and its motion towards the east.

## OBITUARY.

**Frederick B. Lord, Esq.**

CINCINNATI, August 25.—Frederick B. Lord, a well known railroad man, and son of the late President Lord, of Dartmouth College, died at Covington, Ky., yesterday.

**BOILER EXPLOSION.**

**Yesterday Morning at the American Iron Works.—No One Hurt.—Engineer Discharged.**

Another explosion occurred about half-past four o'clock yesterday morning at the American Iron Works of Jones & Laughlin, on the South Side. Nobody, however, was injured. Wm. Spreats was the engineer in charge at the time of the explosion. He had been sleeping, and the watchman wakened him several times. It is said that he finally got up and turned the water into the boilers, when the boiler over furnace No. 4, in the round iron mill, exploded with great force, being torn all to fragments. The largest portion took an eastwardly direction, and crashing through the warehouse and a box railway car standing near the building, fell on the bank of the river, fully one hundred and twenty feet distant from the furnace. The rear portion took a westwardly course, and passing over the furnace adjoining, struck the west end of the building, and damaging it to some extent. Other fragments were buried about in different directions, and most of them fell within the building. The explosion occurred before the workmen had commenced for the day, and owing to this fact we are spared from recording the fearful loss of life which would certainly have been the result if the employees had been on duty. The boiler was twenty-eight feet long and forty inches in diameter, and was made of first-class quality of iron. From the indications it would appear that the boiler had been heated red hot, and the explosion was caused by the sudden introduction of water. The engineer, it is said, left the works shortly after the explosion and did not put in an appearance again. The proprietors immediately commenced an investigation, which resulted, we are informed, in the discharge of the engineer. But little inconvenience will be occasioned by the explosion; the damage will soon be repaired, and, with the exception of the mill in which it occurred, all the rest of the works are in operation.

**ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.**

**Arrest of a Broom Peddler—The Crime He is Charged With.**

For some time past a man named John Valdenhoff has been peddling brooms from house to house up on the hill. Yesterday he went into the dwelling of Chas. Schellhardt, on Logan street. Mr. Schellhardt's wife died some two months ago, and his two daughters, one about fifteen and the other about eight years old, have been keeping house for him. When Valdenhoff entered, the larger girl was up-stairs at work and the smaller one was in the kitchen grinding coffee. He asked her to buy a broom, but it is alleged that before he got an answer he seized hold of and attempted to outrage her. She screamed most lustily and attracted the attention of the neighbors. Valdenhoff dropped his brooms and started to run, but was arrested by officer John Leonard before he had got very far away. When the facts of the case became known, the excitement in that vicinity mounted up to such a high pitch that for a time it appeared as though Valdenhoff would be lynched on the spot, and justice summarily administered. However, he was finally gotten to the lock up, and placed there for safe keeping while the officer went before the Mayor and made information charging the prisoner with the crime set forth above. A hearing in the case will be had to-morrow.

**A NICE OFFICER.**

**A Drunken Officer Arrested on his Beat this Morning.**

This morning about two o'clock Lieutenant Hyer, brought to the lock up William Hoaer, a police officer, who was in a beastly state of intoxication, and acting in a decided disorderly manner. The Lieutenant stated that the officer was rapping his mace and fooling the officers, and acting in a decidedly disorderly and disgusting manner. The Mayor will hear him this morning, and probably discharge him from the force.

**Special Train for Races.**

At Friendship Driving Park, will leave Union Depot at 2 o'clock (city time) on Wednesday, August 27.

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**Ball-Supper at Buckingham Mansion.**

Besides the ball-room, many handsome apartments are thrown open, through which people promenade; and if you will but push aside the curtains there are balconies where one can look down, by moonlight, on the lakes and fountains of the gardens, "the watery ways of palaces." I do not think the balconies are much occupied; they are a trifle too romantic for British mammas. But there is plenty of flirting in the halls and alcoves. One room I remember very pleasantly, the refreshment-room, which was kept open during the evening till supper-time. There one could get sandwiches, cold coffee, champagne, sherry, etc., without having to hurry or be greedy in the least. I can't say so much for the supper, though by waiting a little one could always get something. The princes went first, then the diplomatists, and then everybody else. The jostling was such that when young ladies asked for a plate of soup, they wished they had wanted ham and chicken. A young American, I think, would very much dislike to go up to a table and eat a solitary supper with ladies looking on, and young and pretty ones, too. But I have seen a young guardsman, with an enormous helmet and boots as big as himself, stand up at the table and "solitary and alone" work his jaws with such effect as to shake and set trembling the whole of his paraphernalia. Behind him pressed other courtiers, whom his gigantic helmet shut out from even the possibility of supper, and who revenged themselves by sarcastic congratulations aside upon the length and heaviness of his meal.—*From "English Court Festivities," in Lippincott's Magazine for September.*

SEVERAL important railroad movements are in progress in Bucks county, Pa. One is for a railroad called the Lancaster and Delaware River Railroad, running from Philadelphia to the Delaware. It is rumored that the enterprise is backed by the Reading Railroad, and that the line on the New Jersey side is being pushed in the interest of the New Jersey Central. If this is the case, it will be an opposition road to the Pennsylvania Company to New York.

Avoid idleness, and fill up all the spaces of thy time with serene and useful employment; for lust easily creeps in at those emptinesses where the soul is unemployed, and the body is at ease; for no easy, healthful, idle person was ever chaste, if he could be tempted; but of all employment, bodily labor is the most useful, and of the greatest benefit for driving away the devil. —JEREMY TAYLOR.

## ELECTIONS.

☞ NOTICE.—THE FIRST ANNUAL election of officers for the MASONIC HALL ASSOCIATION of East Liberty, will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1873, at the office of the East End Improvement and Trust Company, corner of Penn and Frankstown avenues, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M., as provided by the Constitution of the Association.

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## NEW YORK.

**Accident on the South Side Railroad—The Broderick Murder Case—The Italian Slavery Investigation Continued.**

NEW YORK, August 25, 1873.

**Accident on the South Side Railroad.**

Another accident occurred on the South Side Railroad, Long Island, this morning. When the express train from Patchogue was between Freeport and Babylon the last three cars jumped the track and rolled down an embankment. All the passengers, about twenty in number, mostly women and children, were more or less injured, one child fatally.

*Later.*—About fifty passengers, mostly women and children, were bruised and cut by the accident on the South Side Railroad, Long Island, this morning, though no one was seriously injured.

**Italian Slavery Investigation.**

The examination of the Padrone, Vincenzo Motto, at the request of the District Attorney, has been adjourned till to-morrow, to give him an opportunity to discredit the testimony of Mrs. Magrath and her two children, who lived in the same house with the Italians, and who swore to day they had frequently heard the boy Joseph, the chief witness for the prosecution, call one Paschiguolo his father. Paschiguolo was a witness for the defence the other day, and said he was the father of Joseph, but the latter denied he had ever seen the man in Italy. The United States Commissioner said he believed the Magrath witnesses, and discharged Motto on his own recognizance.

**The Broderick Murder Case.**

In the case of Michael C. Broderick, who, it is alleged, murdered his son early on Friday morning by stabbing him twice in the heart, the coroner's jury to day rendered a verdict to the effect that the stabbing was done in self defence. The coroner committed Broderick to the Tombs. The bail will be fixed to-morrow.

**BY MAIL.**

NEW YORK, August 25.—The London *Telegraph* of the 13th has the following items:

**Religion in Germany.**

Bishop Reinkens, the newly ordained Old Catholic prelate in Germany, has issued a pastoral letter, in which he renounces the special privileges sometimes claimed for the Episcopal office, and inculcates the duty of obedience to the secular authorities.

**International Patent Congress.**

The International Patent Congress has concluded its sittings. As to the desirability of encouraging invention by granting patents, the Congress was nearly unanimous; but there was a protracted debate on compulsory granting of licences by patentees. The principle was opposed by the American members, but was carried after ten days' discussion by 42 to 17.

## FIRES.

**Eaton, Ohio.**

EATON, August 25.—About four o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the stove store of Lake & Co. The building, with the entire stock, was burned; also the new frame dwelling on the north. The flames then spread south to the large three-story brick owned by the Old Fellows, and occupied by the First National Bank, the postoffice, and the Eaton *Register* office. The building was entirely destroyed, and the large printing press belonging to the Eaton *Register* was ruined. The Doty House on the east, was badly damaged by water and fire. About six o'clock the Mayor telegraphed to Richmond for help, and they sent an engine and a number of men. Had it not been for the help sent from Richmond, the fire would have been much worse. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

**Morristown, N. J.**

MORRISTOWN, August 25.—The saw mill, cooper shop, and drying house of the Boonton Iron Works were burned last night, also one thousand kegs of nails. The loss is estimated at $250,000, but is thought to be insured. Work in the mills has been suspended since the 1st of July, and the fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

**Belfast, Me.**

BELFAST, ME., August 25.—Among the heaviest losers by the fire yesterday are the following: D. Haraden, store house, loss $25,000, insurance $15,000; R. Sibley, building, molasses and sugar, loss $50,000, insurance $16,000; J. B. Swan & Co., loss $10,000, insured; W. B. Swan & Co., loss $20,000, insurance $14,000; Mathews & Co., sash and blind makers, loss $15,000, insurance $7,200; Belfast Foundry Company, loss $35,000, uninsured; W. Pitcher & Sons, loss $20,000, insurance $15,000; M. R. Cooper, lumber yard, loss $8,000, insurance $3,300; C. S. Carter & Co., ship yard, loss $15,000, insurance $10,000; Dwyer & Son, Marine Railway, loss $15,000, uninsured.

The loss far ascertained reach about $400,000, on which there is an insurance of $125,000, divided among eastern and foreign companies.

Only one vessel on the stocks was burned—a brig of five hundred tons, about framed; loss $5,000; no insurance. Large quantities of coal, lumber, corn, sugar and molasses were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. It commenced in a building where there had been no fire known to exist for several days.

In answer to inquiries whether aid is needed, the Mayor has telegraphed as follows:

"Belfast will accept with gratitude whatever pecuniary aid may be offered. She needs it for the second time within eight years. A terrible conflagration has smitten her. She asked no assistance then; now she is compelled to do so. The amount of insurance is only $125,000, and but a small part of this will go to the poor and destitute sufferers.

"WM. C. MARSHALL, Mayor."

**Milwaukee.**

MILWAUKEE, August 25.—A fire broke out at eight o'clock this evening in the malt house of V. Blatz's brewery. The malt house and ice house, containing a large supply of beer, and part of the main brewery building, were consumed. The loss is est

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1873.


Bonds at Frankfort 97¾.

Petroleum at Antwerp 88f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

The Indians have shown their hostility to the Yellowstone expedition by attacking it; but Custar and the force under his command succeeded in impressing them very forcibly with the unwisdom of this plan.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* attained its majority yesterday and entered upon its twenty-second year under very auspicious circumstances. It is an excellent, live newspaper, and we are pleased to note its success.

The Modocs are to be executed in October,—the sentence of the court martial having been approved by the President. The moral effect of their punishment would have been much greater, had the punishment been more swiftly bestowed.

Ex-Governor Foote, referring to Allen, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio, speaks of him as a man so strongly devoted to party as to place it above all else. To him the country and its welfare is of less consequence than the welfare and success of the Democratic party. He ought to be a good man to beat.

The speech of Duke de Broglie, delivered at a complimentary banquet, follows substantially the same line of thought that is contained in the written argument addressed to an English friend. He thinks that Thiers is handsomely rewarded, and that MacMahon is the great man of the day. All of which is evidence that the Duke appreciates the source of present honors, and prospective benefits.

We were disposed, a few days since, to credit the *Post* with sincerity when it, with feigned candor, began to criticise the salary jobbers of its own party. We now see that this was a mere feint. It devotes nearly a column of unblushing misstatements to an attempt to fasten the responsibility of the salary job on the Republican party. In the meantime, it has not a word of criticism for Sam Randall, the head of the Democratic party in this State. As a fitting accompaniment for its insincerity, the Huntingdon county Democratic Convention endorses its chief salary grabber.

The New York *Herald* offers a sensible suggestion relative to the gold gambling, so prevalent in New York. It is that banks refuse to loan money on American gold coin. Strange as this advice may seem, it is founded on a principle that is held to be fundamental with all well regulated banking institutions, which is not to loan money for merely speculative purposes. No man has any reason to borrow on gold coin, except for speculation. If he desires money for a legitimate use, the coin is money, and can be employed for his purpose. Therefore, when a man appears in a bank to borrow on gold collaterals, it may be taken for granted that speculation is his object.

Sir Samuel Baker and wife have returned to Cairo, thus completing an expedition, under the auspices of the Khedive, which, if rightly reported, will add very largely to the territorial importance of the Egyptian Government. Central Africa, as far South as the great lake which has hitherto been supposed to be the source of the Nile, has been annexed to Egypt, and troops stationed at intervals along the line of occupation to maintain the supremacy of the Khedive. There are reasons for welcoming the change. It will result in Africa being lifted out of its barbarism, and receiving advantages of a firm and stable Government. Of all the Mohammedan powers, that of Egypt is the most liberal and progressive, and has in it the most promise. The labors of Sir Samuel Baker will, no doubt, be richly rewarded.

A camp meeting ground seems to be rather an unlikely institution for a scandal to be founded upon, but the Sea Cliff Association seems to have gotten into a scandal which can only be settled in the Courts. Briefly the story is this: Certain lands were purchased near New York, an association formed, and lots sold, when it was discovered that there were two mortgages against the property. Thereupon some lot holders threw up their purchases. Adjoining lands were purchased by the Association, and the mortgages in some way provided for, when a dispute arose between the Association and the lady who had sold them the surrounding property. She charges the officers of the Association with sharp and even dishonest practices, and as the agreement was not signed and sealed, has applied to Court to have it canceled. The affair, as it stands, is very scandalous, and reflects dishonor on the parties engaged in the Camp Meeting Association.

### "CONTRABAND."

We fear General Butler is in a bad way. Nothing seems so fully to develop whatever latent hostility there may be toward any particular person, as for him to become a candidate for political office. Just why this is so is unaccountable. Two persons might be competitors for a remunerative situation with some business firm, but neither would feel it incumbent on him to abuse the other, or attempt to blacken his character. But let an individual come up for political office, and it works just the other way. It seems to be regarded by very many as entirely honorable to assail the character and motives of a politician. We do not say this to convey an impression unfavorable to the claim set up by some one of having originated the idea that the escaped slaves of Southern rebels were contraband of war, when once they had been used to work on rebel fortifications. Yet we think that the gentleman who has deferred his title to this novel piece of originality so long, has selected a very suspicious time for airing his claims. It is entirely possible that his story may be true. He may have injected that idea into Butler's angry mind, and have thus paralyzed him for fifteen minutes or more, but it doesn't look just likely. Butler is not in the habit of becoming paralyzed under the force of a new idea. He is used to such things. More than this, Butler originated very many peculiar and noticeable things during the war. He has, indeed, a reputation in this direction, and it has never seemed quite unnatural for him to do strange, and even brilliant things. But it is strange that this gentleman who originated the contraband idea never did anything else, sufficiently brilliant, to give him reputation. Nor can we see the force of his idea, that only slaves who had been engaged on rebel fortifications were contraband of war. As we understand, articles or property that can be used for offensive purposes, are contraband of war, and hence Butler was right in his proclamation. The story looks very fishy.

## THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

The canvass in Ohio has been fairly commenced, Senator Morton having delivered an address at Athens, in that State, on Saturday evening, which may fairly be regarded as the opening of active work. Like all his efforts, this address is marked by clear statement, and bold and able argument. Taking his speech as the key note, we see that the canvass in Ohio is to be conducted upon the issues which we have presented as appropriate for this State. A live and vigorous party, as is the Republican, is in contrast with a dead organization. The attempt of the Democracy, after having deliberately repudiated its original policy and sentiments, and joined hands with the Liberals, to resurrect its old doctrines, is much more offensive to the country than would have been the steady maintenance of its original views. It is like the old fashion of dressing up a dead King, and giving the body a carriage ride, to convince the people he is yet alive. We can assure the Democratic leaders, with all positiveness, that the American people can never be persuaded to again entrust their organization with political power. Its past record is so utterly bad, and its obtrusion of the worst of the war representatives of the Democracy so persistent, that the people cannot be persuaded to trust them.

This is the view presented by Senator Morton. Allen, he affirms, stands forth the representative of the ante-war record of Democracy. "The nomination of ex-Senator Allen for Governor signifies that the party has rejected all ideas of progress and has returned to ante-bellum notions and principles. His nomination is a proclamation of the return to State rights Democracy with all the views in regard to slavery common to Senator Allen in his public life. It is a vain and futile attempt to ignore the war and all the mighty lessons of the past twelve years. To attempt this is as vain as the effort of the Saxon King to command the waves. To the statement that Mr. Allen was not in public life during the war, and not responsible for his party during that time, he would say that the course of the Democratic party was a logical sequence of the principles Mr. Allen has advocated during his whole life, and which he has been resurrected to represent." More than this, the Senator contends that the educated element among the Democracy,—those who have opinions and political training, still believe the doctrines that were promulgated and enforced by their party before the war. Nor is it strange or unnatural that this should be the case. All that has ever been said by Democrats has been to the effect that they accepted the results of the war, not that their opinions had undergone any change. As Senator Morton puts it, "the men who control the Democratic party to-day were educated in the belief that our Government is but a compact or alliance between sovereign States; that slavery was the normal condition of the colored race; that the Government had no constitutional power to prevent the secession of the Southern States or to repress the rebellion. They mourn the abolition of slavery; do not believe in the natural rights or capacity of the colored race; and abhor the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. They look upon the changes of the past ten years as the old party in Japan look upon Christianity and the civilization of Western Europe. These opinions crop out constantly in speeches, State papers, conventions and newspapers. Governor Hendricks, in his inaugural, said he would attempt to maintain friendly relations with the United States and preserve fraternal comity with other States, showing his view that he was Governor of a sovereign and independent State, which is the very spirit of the resolution of '98."

The absurdity of the idea, that the two parties can ever be affiliated, may be seen, when the fundamental differences between them are considered. The two are utterly unlike, in their theory of Government, and these differences are so absolute, that no hope of their merging together can possibly be entertained. It may be set down as an established fact, that either the Democratic party must utterly fade from sight, or the Republican party must undergo this experience. They represent two utterly antagonistic principles, and cannot exist together. It is the elaboration of this thought, which, in our judgment, forms the chief feature of Senator Morton's speech. "The difference," he says, "between these parties grow out of their different theories of the nature of Government. The Democratic theory is embodied in resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky, 1798 and 1799. These have been the bane of the nation, producing the doctrine of nullification and secession. Opposed to this theory, is the Republican view, that the Government is formed by the people of the United States in their aggregate and primary capacity; that the Government is one, and not thirty-seven sovereignties. The States have their rights by the agreement of the Nation. When this idea is fully embodied, all danger of centralization will pass away. The absurdity of the resolutions of '98 appears when we reflect that twenty-four out of thirty-seven States were made States by Congress. The territories out of which they were formed, save Texas, were the property of the United States and by the Constitution placed under the exclusive control of Congress and deprived of every attribute of sovereignty. Will any one deny that the rights of these twenty-four States, as States, are measured and guaranteed by the Constitution? The great strain upon our Government has not been from any danger of centralization, but from denying to the Government its constitutional powers to put down rebellion. The idea that we are a nation should be a plank in the platform of every party, and be the central idea of American politics."

The points we have quoted are so obvious, as not to require special elaboration. They are clearly and undeniably true. The effect of their acceptance is to rule the Democratic party out of existence entirely and forever. The growth and prosperity of the country is such, its advancement in the knowledge of political economy so marked, and particularly the effect of Democratic teachings is so patent, that we do not conceive it possible that that organization will ever be resurrected again. It will answer as a plaything, or for the amusement of those who have no better use for their time. Its past will serve to bless the memories of those who can forget the rebellion, and only remember the chivalry of the olden time. But the rebellion and the war consequent upon it were a new revelation to the mass of the American people. Our very life has sensibly changed. We are in a new position, with new hopes, aims and purposes. To most of us, slavery is a wild and troubled dream,—a feature of the feverish past. The present is bright with a hope that forecasts a brilliant future. And so far as politics have had anything to do with these wonderful changes, we refer to the Republican party as deserving the entire credit. It is the party of the country.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

The women of Wyoming propose to nominate a number of their own sex for the Legislature.

Blanton Duncan, prince of Straight-out Democrats, has expressed his approval of the Democratic ticket and platform in Ohio.

Hon. William Allen, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, will open the campaign in Columbus next Friday evening.

Not a Republican Convention has been held thus far this year that has not condemned unreservedly the salary grab. The Texas Convention is the last one to give emphasis to the popular voice. Representatives who were squeamish about refusing the back pay on the ground that their fellow members would think such conduct a reflection on their own integrity will observe that the people are not suffering from such extraordinary delicacy.—*Cin. Gazette.*

The London *Daily News* has been comparing the statistics of American and English railroads, and is greatly surprised to find that American locomotives do more work, and earn more money than the English ones. Figures show that American locomotives earn on an average seventy per cent. more than English locomotives, and do more than double as much work. The *News* is so much surprised at these facts that it chooses to believe that the figures are wrong rather than to acknowledge the superior excellence of American workmanship. It will have to own up, sooner or later, however.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

London daily consumes 100,000,000 gallons of water, and Paris 70,000,000.

The wife of a Methodist minister in San Francisco proposes to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours.

Anton Finkelmzer, one of the injured by the collision on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, died on Sunday.

The superiority of American methods of instruction is shown by the fact that in the Department of Education at Vienna twenty-five prizes have been awarded American exhibitors.

The late John R. Burroughs, of Hartford, has left to the city a fund of $1,000, the interest of which is to be spent upon a Thanksgiving dinner for the inmates of the Poor House.

The Catholic school established some time since at Portland, Me., by a deputation of nuns from Montreal, under the title of the Academy of Notre Dame, has been abandoned as a pecuniary failure.

The business house of Crowdies, Hime & Co., Neosha City, Missouri, was robbed of six thousand dollars a few nights ago. The safe of the firm was blown open, and besides the money, some silver ware was taken.

The monument that has been erected at a cost of $3,000 in Mechanicsville, N. Y., to mark the grave of Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth, who was killed at Alexandria, Va., in May, 1861, will be dedicated September 1st.

It has been discovered by the eminent botanist, Mr. Pynvert, that the *Lilium auratum*, besides being a beautiful plant, is a grand specific against house-flies, and that a single specimen of it in an apartment will keep it clear of those troublesome insects.

The accident to the emigrant train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near Cameron, W. Va., on Sunday, was not so serious as first reported. Four passengers were severely and eight or ten slightly injured, but none either fatally injured or killed.

Lazirius Stewart, of Fair Haven, and Cordelia Torrey, of Boston, were drowned at Quizzett Island, near Falmouth, Mass., on Saturday, together with Hardy Davis, of Falmouth, who tried to save them. Two others were drowned in the Boston harbor on Sunday by the upsetting of a boat.

The members of the French Assembly receive 9,000 francs ($1,800), annually apiece, or 25 francs per day. This allowance goes on during the vacation. The *Liberte* calculates that the country loses 3,478,400f per annum through having to pay during the time of idleness. The 728 Deputies cost the nation $1,319,000 per annum.

A Springfield (Ills.) dispatch says it is understood that the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have fixed the passenger tariff on first-class roads in the State at three cents per mile. Among the roads thus classified are the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Toledo, Wabash & Western, the Rock Island and North Western, over which the present rate of fare is about four cents per mile.

The fishery treaty between the United States and Great Britain permits the admission of fish oil free of duty, while all other oils pay ten per cent. The question has thereupon arisen whether the oil obtained from seals should pay duty. From a zoological point of view, it is not a fish oil; but since it is the general practice of commercial nations to consider all oils obtained from marine creatures as fish oils, the Government will probably be obliged to regard seals as fish.

Mr. Alsopp, M. P., recently elected, is of the well known firm of brewers, and Mr. Boord, the new conservative colleague of Mr. Gladstone, from the borough of Greenwich, is a distiller. The *Pall Mall Gazette* hence conceives, from these and several previous cases, that "a share in a brewery or distillery is now almost as useful to a political aspirant as a pocket borough or a dominant county influence under the old system." A philosopher once said that the "true way to the minds and hearts of the people is through their stomachs."

An extraordinary thing happened to a gentleman in Dubuque the other day. He was walking on the platform behind the eating house at the I. C. R. R. depot, enjoying the gentle evening twilight. Before him was a green, scum-covered slough, which the gentleman mistook for a verdant meadow. He stepped on to it for the purpose of taking a little stroll, and found himself in eight feet of water. He was fished out the wettest and slimiest of men, and it is supposed will hereafter hold "fresh fields and pastures new" in natural abhorrence.

Breach of promise cases continue to be numerous in the English courts. Redhead against Huddlestone, tried last month at the Lancaster Assizes, is remarkable for the large amount of damages given by the jury. The defendant, after a marriage engagement of over two years with the plaintiff, went after another lady, whose chief charm was that she had £100 per annum. Miss Redhead is described as a good-looking dressmaker, and her case was so strong, and she made so favorable an impression on the witness stand, that the jury gave her £1,750—about $8,750.

One of the wittiest of men, and one of the most irreverent, was the German poet Heine. Here is a specimen: "I have the most peaceable disposition. My desires are a modest cottage with a thatched roof, good bed, good fare, fresh milk and butter, flowers by my window, and a few fine trees before the door, and if the Lord wished to fill my cup of happiness He would grant me the pleasure of seeing some six or seven of my enemies hanged on those trees. With a heart moved to pity I would, before their death, forgive the injury they had done me during their lives. Yes, we ought to forgive our enemies, but not until they are hanged."

Since the year 1848, when there were but about 6,000 miles of completed railroad in the country, the railroad system of the United States had increased, on January 1, 1873, to 71,000 miles in actual operation, with 8,000 more in process of construction. The railroad statistics show that in 1858 there were 27,000 miles of road built, in 1869 43,000 miles, and since the war like half of the whole has been constructed and put in operation. The average railroad growth for the last five years has been nearly 6,000 miles annually. At a rate of $40,000 per mile the cost of the completed roads would be perhaps $8,000,000,000, while those in progress and not yet completed will cost $320,000,000.

There being a good deal of interest at this time in carrier pigeons, in view of the projected balloon voyage, readers will like to hear of the grand competition of these swift-winged birds which has just been decided in Belgium. Thirty-eight baskets, containing 1,011 birds, were sent to Marseilles and opened there on the 3d inst., at half-past four in the morning. None reached home on the same day, and the first to arrive was one belonging to M. de Streycker, Alderman, of Lierre, in the province of Antwerp. Later in the day others came in at Brussels and at Ninore. Of the 145 prizes given, amounting to 15,000 francs, one-half still remained to be gained. The next day the weather was stormy and very unfavorable to the winged voyagers.

Aproros of the present discussion of "Cæsarism" is the following definition of the original Julius: "Julius Cæsar—An ancient Roman of celebrity. He advertised to the effect that he had rather be first at Rome than second in a small village. He was a man of great muscular strength. Upon one occasion he threw an entire army across the Rubicon. A General named Pompey met him in what was called the 'tented field,' but Pompey couldn't hold a Roman candle to Julius. We are assured, upon the authority of Patrick Henry, that 'Cæsar had his Brutus.' The unbiassed reader of history, however, will conclude that, on the contrary, Brutus rather had Cæsar. This Brutus never struck me as an unpleasant man to meet, but he did Cæsar. After addressing a few oral remarks to Brutus in the Latin language, Cæsar expired. His subsequent career is without interest. Cæsar was bald, which Grant is not, and wore a laurel flybrush to conceal the billiard-ball which he called a head."

### A CALM AND LOVING WIFE.

**Persuading Her Husband to Furnish Kindlings.**

A hot-tempered Danbury woman who finds considerable trouble in persuading her husband to furnish kindlings, and then is obliged to do it herself, read in a religious paper, Monday, of how a wife induced a wicked husband to become one of the most affectionate and hopeful of men, by being invariably calm and loving with him. The story made a deep impression upon her, and when she started the fire that noon, she put a pair of rubbers among the wood. Then she tied a handkerchief across her nose, and went on with her work. When the husband reached the gate, he paused, fetched a sniff that made a hole in the atmosphere, and then went around to the back of the house, and fetched another sniff that had an equally damaging effect on the atmosphere; he stared into the next yard and up at his own house, and felt in his pockets, and was about to go around to the front again, when his wife thrust her head out of the window and said, "Why don't you come in the house, you old fool? Come in and get your dinner, and let me read an article to you from the *Christian Secretary*, you old rip. Come in and see how nice it is to get dinner with nothing to burn but rubbers, you whited sepulchre. Come in here, I tell you, before I lose my temper and say what I oughtn't to." At this invitation he went in, going upon the stoop and to the door very slowly, but, on opening the door, disappeared inside with marvelous suddenness. The neighbors say he was cutting wood all that afternoon, and thinking of the religious press.—*Danbury News.*

## PERSONAL.

The Countess de Vogue, the wife of the French Minister at Constantinople, and her daughter, were recently saved from drowning in the Black Sea by a Mr. Palmer, an Englishman.

Reading the last speech of that good and great man, in our telegraph columns recently, tears fall unbidden at the reflection that Jefferson Davis was once a prisoner and in chains—and got away.

Mme. Ristori has been acting in Dublin. The fact that since her return to the English stage the performances of the great actress have failed to awaken much enthusiasm, has prompted a western American writer of paragraphs to refer to her as "Tired Nature's Sweet Restori."

The will of the late Lord Westbury has been proved under £300,000 personality. He leaves the present lord the sum of £2,000 per annum, subject to the control of his wife and trustees. The bulk of the property is not to be realized for the term of five years, when disposition is to be made of it. The will, which was made about six years ago, was drawn by the testator's own hand, and, great lawyer though he was, he omitted, it is stated, to appoint executors, though he named trustees.

An Illinois minister writes to the Chicago *Tribune* in reply to Rev. Robert Collyer's proposition to cut off the clergy from the benefit of half fares and other gratuities. He claims that ministers' salaries, instead of ranging from $2,000 to $20,000, are often, even in prosperous communities, nearer $500. He observes that "Dr. Collyer and others receiving large salaries, can afford to be magnanimous and largely independent before the people; but the removal of the half fare and all discounts will bear heavily upon men equally heroic and independent, but less fortunate."

The following is the list of literary pensions granted during the year ended the 20th of June, 1873, and charged upon the British Civil List: Miss Eliza Keightley, in consideration of the valuable assistance which she rendered to her brother, Thomas Keightley, in the course of his historical studies, £50; Miss Martha Charters Somerville, in consideration of the eminent services rendered to the natural sciences by her late mother, Mrs. Somerville, £50; Mr. Edward Masson, in consideration of his services to classical literature, £100; Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, widow of the Rev. J. Williams, formerly the rector of Llanyiowddevy, in consideration of the value of her husband's Celtic and archæological researches, £50; Dr. David Livingstone, Consul in the interior of Africa, &c., in consideration of the value of his discoveries in Central Africa, £300.

### "CONTRABAND OF WAR."

**Credit to Whom Credit is Due.**

General Butler has long enjoyed the honor of originating the military-legal principle that the slaves who sought our protection during the war were contraband of war; but in a communication to the Boston *Globe* "a Massachusetts soldier of two wars" claims the credit for himself, and gives a spirited narrative of the circumstances in which he used it. The writer, then commanding a company he had raised, was ordered to Fortress Monroe in 1861. Soon afterwards General Butler was made commandant of the fort. There were great numbers of fugitives in the camp, some of whom were taken as private servants by the officers. The writer had for his servant one Luke, who had in the fort with him a wife and three children. Not long afterwards Colonel Mallory, a prominent Virginia secessionist, and several other Virginians came to the fort demanding their negroes. They were told by General Butler that they might have them if they would take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Report of this got abroad amongst the freedmen and caused great consternation. Luke had been a slave to a neighbor of Mallory, and had been recognized by him. He came to the Captain, who writes the communication, and narrated the circumstances, at the same time declaring that he would kill his wife and children and himself before he would return to slavery.

In the course of the conversation the Captain, who was a lawyer by profession, ascertained that Luke had been set at work upon the rebel fortifications, and at once told him that he could not be sent back; that neither General Butler nor the President could return him to his master, because having been sent to work as a chattel on the fortifications he had become a contraband of war, precisely as a horse or an ox used for like purpose would be. This pacified Luke, who, as may be supposed, informed his friends of the new light he had received and the new tenure of his security. The next day the Captain was summoned before the General at headquarters. The scene following is thus described:

He (General Butler) was sitting at the large table in the audience room facing the entrance, and all his staff, with some officers of the Fourth United States Artillery, ranged in a semi-circle in front of him. Things wore a serious aspect. It looked like a council of war. All was still as death. I went directly to the General, made my salute and said:

"I am Captain T——. I am ordered to report at headquarters, and report accordingly."

The General sat with his arms crossed on his chest, head up, and countenance full of genuine fury. Then, in a loud and aggravated voice, he said:

"I understand, Captain T——, that you have been telling the negroes here that they can't be sent back to their masters. *Now, sir*, I want to know by what authority you have told them so?"

Locking the General straight in the eye that was on duty at the time, I said:

"By what authority, General Butler? By the authority of common sense."

At this the General broke out with a roar like a lion: "What do you mean by that, sir?"

The Captain then explains as concisely as possible the grounds of his judgment, and closes his narrative as follows:

At the first mention of the phrase *contraband of war*, General Butler's whole demeanor changed, his arms fell upon the table before him, and his head was thrown forward so that I could not see his face, and so directed the most of my argument at the top of his head. Utter stillness pervaded the room. As I ceased speaking, I glanced at the clock, and saw it was just eleven. I waited five minutes—General Butler neither moved nor spoke; ten minutes—he kept the same attitude; fifteen minutes—not a word or motion. The staff sat as silent and motionless as statues. At last I spoke:

"General Butler, have you any further orders for me?"

"Oh, no, sir! no sir. No, Captain; you can go if you wish."—this in a voice as mild and gentle as that of a sucking dove. I went.

The next day General Butler issued a proclamation declaring the negroes contraband of war, and confiscated to the United States, which was bad law, inasmuch as many of the negroes had never been engaged in overt acts of war against the United States, or put to work on the fortifications; and some of them, quite a number, belonged to Union men (faithful to the end). But it was not a time to stand on trifles.

**The Recent Spiritualists' Meeting.**

Male tyrants may well shudder when they read the account of the recent meeting of Spiritualists at Robinson Hall, in New York City. The meeting opened with a speech by Mrs. Claflin, the mother of the notorious Woodhull, who made a frantic denunciation of Col. Blood, and finally got so violent that she had to be stopped by main force. Then a glib young lady, named Dumar, got the floor, and, after sailing along quietly for a few minutes, got mixed up in the Woodhull matter, which again brought Mrs. Claflin to her feet, who called Miss Dumar a liar, and had to be carried, shrieking and screaming, out of the hall. Quiet having been restored, Miss Dumar once more commenced, but with no better success than at first, for she soon stirred up Mrs. Miles, an antagonistic and muscular sister of Mrs. Woodhull, who advanced to the stand, brandishing her fist and screaming at the top of her lungs, with the evident intention of annihilating the glib young woman. She, too, had to be carried out, and then the whole pack set to screaming and shouting, and the meeting finally broke up in disorder. Considering the fact that this meeting was composed of women almost exclusively, we repeat that male tyrants may well shudder at the prospect of these down-trodden victims getting their rights.


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N. B.—Remember the place—JAMES E. BURNS & CO., Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot, cor. Penn avenue and Sixth street.

## JEFF. DAVIS.

**His Recent Speech Reviewed by a Southern Journal.**

We have not been ready to blame the Southern people for the disgraceful speeches of Jefferson Davis. They have enough to answer for, without being held responsible for the ravings of a man who—while, perhaps, meaning to be their friend—is, in reality, their bitterest enemy. The bravest of the Southern leaders have never gone about the country spouting treason. It would, therefore, be hard and unjust to ascribe to many thousands of our fellow citizens the abominable sentiments uttered by an infatuated man. We have no doubt that Davis' speech will be repudiated in many parts of the South, as it is by the Charleston *News*, in an article from which we quote:

"No one who reads speeches which ex-President Davis delivers wherever he finds opportunity, will be at a loss for his shortcomings during the war. The lack of foresight and chronic indiscretion which prompt such utterances as those of Mr. Davis before the Southern Historical Convention, caused grievous administrative blunders, which hastened the fall of the Confederacy. Mr. Davis has learned nothing, and has forgotten nothing. It has been our habit to think and speak of him with kindness and even affection, as a thoroughly sincere, well-meaning man, whose faults were of the head and not of the heart. But we must say plainly that Mr. Davis is one of the most troublesome elements that the South has to deal with in its efforts to bring the chasm of the war and secure reunion and peace. For whatever Mr. Davis says the Southern people are held responsible. His rash words are laid at our doors. It is useless to deny or explain. The answer is, 'Oh, yes; you say what is polite, but Mr. Davis says what you think.' This was the case with the Atlanta speech, and it will be the same with the speech just delivered. The Southern people have honored Mr. Davis and trusted him. He owes it to the South to hold his tongue as the best service he can render the people."

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

**STATE TICKET.**

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON, Jefferson county.
STATE TREASURER,
ROBERT W. MACKEY, Allegheny county.

**COUNTY TICKET.**

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
*First City District,*
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
*Second City District,*
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
*County Districts,*
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins,
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh, (South Side,)
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS FARNEE, Baldwin.


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# DAILY GAZETTE.


FINANCIAL.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 25, 1873.

There is nothing new of especial interest in the condition of the local money market, and the feeling is substantially unchanged in all departments. There is considerable backwardness among business men, in marked contrast with former seasons, and it is difficult to predict the future of the Fall trade; indications of caution and prudence on all hands are unmistakable. We continue to quote first-class paper at 8@10 per cent. per annum. Our advices from the principal cities East and West are to the effect that financial matters remain about as last noted.

George R. Hill & Co. Bankers, No 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | Saturday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| U. S. 6ixes—1881—coupons | 119¾ | 119¾ |
| 6-20 1867 | 116¾ | 117 |
| " —1868 | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| " 1865 | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| " 1867 | 117 | 117¼ |
| " 1868—coupons | 119 | 119¾ |
| 10-40s 5 cent. coupons | 112 | 112 |
| 10-40s—coupons | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| Currency 6's | 120 | 120½ |
| 7-30 Treasury notes 1st coupons | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| New York Central | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Erie | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| C. C. & I. C. | 31 | 30½ |
| St. Paul | 51¾ | 50¾ |
| Do preferred | 80¾ | 80 |
| Michigan Southern | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Do. Central | 92 | 92¾ |
| North Western Common | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| Rock Island | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh ex.div. | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| Union Pacific | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 69 | 69 |
| Fort Wayne | 120¾ | 120¾ |
| Illinois Central | 130¾ | 130¾ |
| Chicago & Alton | 104¾ | 103 |
| Do. preferred | 106 | 106 |
| Adams Express ex. div. | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| American Express | 68 | 67 |
| U. S. Express | 68 | 67 |
| W., Fargo & Co. Express | 105 | 105¾ |
| N. C. | 36½ | 36½ |

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Penna. Central | 55¾ | 55¾ |
| Sterling | 55 | 55 |
| United Cos. of N. J. | 122¾ | 122¾ |
| Cam. & Amboy | 134¾ | 134¾ |
| Lehigh Valley | 61 | 61 |
| Philadelphia & Erie | 20¾ | 21 |
| Pittsburgh 7-30 | 93¾ | 93 |
| Allegheny Valley 7-30 | 93¾ | 93 |
| Central Transportation | 47¾ | 47¾ |

NEW YORK, August 25, 1873.

Money was easy during the morning at 4@5 per cent., but closed at 6. It was freely given out that the rate would be put to 7, gold, to-morrow. Sterling was dull and steady at 107½ @107¾ short sight and 108¼@108¾ for long sight. The customs receipts to-day were $578,000. Gold was less active and lower; prices ranged from 115¾ to 115¾, closing at the latter figure. Loans were firm at 6 to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings, $46,660,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,160,000. Governments were dull and firm. State bonds were quiet; Tennessees re-main firm. The indications are that the public debt statement will show a decrease of about $4,000,000 for the month of August. Stocks opened tame, but became more active at the first board, and prices advanced from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Pacific Mail, Western Union and Rock Island on the upward turn, Lake Shore, New York Central and Rock Island being next in point of activity. In late dealings a weaker feeling manifested itself. Union Pacific fell off from 27 to 26¾. Pacific Mail fluctuated between 43 and 44¾, closing at the latter price. Western Union advanced from 89¾ to 90¾, and fell off to 89¾. At the close Lake shore sold at 92¾@93 and 93¾; New York Central 104¼, 104¾ and 104¾; Rock Island 108¾, 109 and 108¾; Erie 50¾ and 50¾; C. C. & I. C. 30¾ and 31¾; St. Paul common 51¾ and 50¾, and Atlantic & Pacific preferred at 77¾ and 77. In connection with the rise in Pacific Mail to-day there was a revival of the story about the Company selling some of its old steamers.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 119¾; 5-20's of '62, 117; do. of '64, 117¾; do. of '65, 113¾; do. of 65, new, 117¾; do. of '67, 119¾; do. of '68, 118; new 5's, 114¾; 10-40's, 113½; currency 6's, 115¼.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 92¼; Tennessee old, 83¼; do new, 72; Virginia new, 56; do old, 54½; North Carolina old, 27¾; do new, 15¾; Members' Bills, 73.

Stocks.—Canton 95; Western Union Telegraph 89¾; Quicksilver 35¾; Adams Express 92½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 73; American Express 62¾; United States Express, 67; Pacific Mail 44¾; New York Central 104; Erie 50¾; do preferred 72; Harlem 130½; do preferred 134; Mich. Central 93½; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago 87½; Michigan Southern 67; do preferred, 81¾; Rock Island 108¾; New Jersey Central 102¾; St. Paul 50¾; do preferred, 79; Toledo & Wabash 69; do preferred, 80; Ft. Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 20; do. preferred, 45; Chicago & Alton, 103; do. preferred, 106; C. C. & I. C., 84½; R. & G. 98; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Lake Shore, 92¾; Panama, 31; Illinois Central, 105¾; Union Pacific, 26¾; Central Pacific, 99¾; Union, 81¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 100¾; Hartford & Erie, 23¼.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lisey Furnace, | 20 | Isabella Furnace, |
| Shoenberger & Co. | 12 | Wilson G & Co. |
| Lloyd & B'p | 1 | Dilworth P & Co. |
| Total | 73 | |

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. & LENSEX.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J W Porter | 5 | Nimick & Co | 3 |
| Bayers G & Co | 7 | Lewis B & D | 2 |
| Zug & Co | 1 | P D Nichols | 2 |
| Rogers & B | 2 | | |
| Total | | | 22 |

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J Moorhead | 6 | Caughey & H | 3 |
| J W Porter | 7 | Caughey & H | 3 |
| Total | | | 16 |

OSWEGO, N. Y., August 25.—Wheat unchanged; fair white Canada at $1,77¾; prime do. at $1,85; choice do. at $1,92¾. Corn firm at 59@60c.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 25, 1873.

ALE—Standard Pittsburgh brands are still quoted at $8 per brl to the city, and $9 to the country for X. $10 for XX, and $11 for India Ale. Half barrels in proportion.

ASHES—Trade continues quiet, but prices remain without any quotable change. Common Soda Ash, 4¾@4¾c; refined, 6; Nitrate, 5; Pearls, 11; Pots, 9; Arsenic has advanced to 6 cents. Flour Spar, 2¼. Manganese, 6¾.

BUTTER—There is a continued fair demand for the best grades, but for low grade butter there is little or no inquiry, and it can only be sold at low rates: prime to choice, 20@23; fancy, 25; medium to good, 16@18, inferior to common, 8@12. Dealers generally regard 25as being above the market, but there have been sales at this figure within the past week, and we presume it can be obtained again if the quality is good enough.

BROOM CORN—Trade continues very quiet, and with average receipts the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged: 4c@5¾c for red; 6½c for green, and 8@9 for fine, according to quality. The feeling is not as strong as it was a few weeks ago, but prices have been sustained, and we quote:

BEANS—There is very little inquiry, and the market is quiet, and prices unchanged, ranging from $2,50@3 per bushel, as to quality.

BEE'S-WAX—There is a fair demand, and we can report regular sales at 30@35c.

BROOMS—Manufactured firm but unchange d. No. 2, $1,75 No. 3, $2. No. 4, $2,25. No. 5, $2,75. Carpet Brooms, $3,50. Toy, 1,50. Wisps, 1,35@1,40.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 35c; two and one-half bushel, 42; three bushel, 50.

CHEESE & LARD—Louisville Cement, $2,00 @2,25 per barrel. Pittsburgh, $1,75@2. Rosendale, $3,50@3,75. Portland, $3@3,25. Plaster Calcined—Mills & Co's, $4,25@4,50. Eastern, $3,75@4. Michigan, $4,50. Lime—Cleveland Tremont, Perrysburg, $1,75@2. Eastern, $1,60@1,75 Land Plaster, $3@3,75.

COPPER—Following are the card rates, cash, as reported by Park & Co.: Braziers' Copper, 13 B. and upward, 40c. Braziers' Copper, 10, 11 and 12 B. sheets, 43c. Braziers' Copper, 9 B. and less, 42c. Circles, under 24 in. diameter, 5c. Circles, 24 in diameter and over, 46c. Segment and Pattern Sheets, 52c. Sheathing Copper, 14 in., by 48 in., 38c. Bolt Copper, 40c. Locomotive Fire Box Plates, 40c.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A. No. 1 4-4 Sheeting, 12c. No 1 onatook, 12c. Pittsburgh Family, 10c. Jonnita, 8. Bne, 11c. White Cartet Chain 28c. Colored, 43c. Cotton Batting, 16c. Cotton Twine, 36.

COUPAGE & HOPE—Manilla rope, ¾ inch in diameter and upwards, 13¾ cents, ¾, 19c; ½, and 5-8s, 19c; inch rope and lath yarn, 18c and hay and leather twine, 17c. Sisal rope, ½ and 5-8 inch diameter, 17c. ¾, 16¾ in and upwards, 16c. Spun yarn, 18¾. Old wool rolling, cables—hawser laid, 18¾c do. bolt rope and yarn, 23c. Sand pump rope, 18¾.

DRY GOODS—Bleached Sheeting, 12¾c; Boston, 7c; butter, 7c; cream, 22c; continental 18c; fruit 17½c; farmer 12c; imperials 18c; London size mans, 18c; novelties 18c; per box, 75c; per gross pic nics, 1c; soda 7c; water 7c; N. Y. water 7c, per gross $1,20.

CHEESE—The receipts have been quite liberal during the week which has just closed, and consequently quite a large stock is now on hand supplied, but with a steady demand, there has been no accumulation and prices are still sustained: 12c per pound for Ohio factory, 13c for New York for round lots, and 14 in a jobbing way. There is very little call for low grade cheese. Prime to choice Ohio Skims, 7@8c.

CARBON OIL—There has been some inquiry from the west during the past week, but our refiners appear to be unwilling to meet the prices offered, hence, but very few sales were made, standard brands being quoted in the car load, at 13¾c and in smaller lots 16@20 additional. Pittsburgh refiners generally are pretty well sold ahead for spot, hence they are not very anxious for home trade, particularly as there is little or no margin in it at present rates.

CRUDE OIL—Is generally conceded that Pennoyer are destined to rule higher than last year, as the crop is a partial failure, but with the exception the indications are that there will not be much change. There is every prospect of an abundance of Tomatoes and Corn, two of the leading articles. Some of the dealers have contracted largely already, while others are holding off, as if expecting prices to go lower.

COKE—Connellsville Coke is quoted at $3,50 per ton, free on cars at works, according to quantity purchased.

DRIED FRUIT—There has been some little movement in Peaches, old stock, and quotations were on the market have been picked up. It is expected that they will rule higher next season. In other fruits there is nothing doing, and there never is at this time.

EGGS—The market is possibly a little firmer in consequence of an advance to the east, which has no doubt caused shipments to that point, but there has been no material advance in prices, and the demand continues light. Fair to prime may be fairly quoted at 18@20.

FIRE BRICK—Pittsburgh, Virginia, $18 to $20. Bolivar grades, $35. Star, $35. Woodland, $35. Mount Savage, $35.

FRUIT—Apples have been coming in quite freely during the past week, and in consequence prices are a shade lower, ranging from $2@3,50 per brl, according to quality. Peaches, $1,50@2 per ½ box. Plums, $2,50@4 ¥ bushel. Black berries and Whortle berries, $7,50 ¥ pail. Watermelons, $10@20 ¥ 100, according to size and quality.

FLOUR—The market has been moderately active during the week, and sinching wheat flours have advanced 25c ¥ brl, and whiters are firm but unchanged, the former may be fairly quoted at $7,50@8,75, the latter at $8,50@9 for choice Minnesotas, and the latter at $9@9,25 The indications at this particular time are favorable for a continued good demand for flour, and the wheat crop in some parts of Europe is not likely to turn out as well as expected, the aggregate this year have been considerably larger than during the same time last year, if we are not mistaken, notwithstanding the high rates of ocean freight. There has been but very little done in new flour in this market as yet, although several millers are now making, and will be ready for sale of a superior quality; there is a difference of from 37½ to 50c ¥ brl, made between old and new flour, which is a matter of course, bringing the premium.

GROCERIES—The market for Rio Coffee has been very firm and considerably excited during the past week, and notwithstanding there has been a large advance, and prices are higher than they have been for several years, the tendency is still upward. Roasted, since the date of our last weekly report, has been quoted at two cents per pound by the roasters, and a further advance is looked for, judging from present indications, is not improbable. There has been no change in sugars, but the market is reported firm, and prices are fully maintained. Molasses continues but very firm, and as soon as the weather becomes cooler shipments will no doubt be made and prices are also firm and in limited supply. In fact, almost every article in this line seems to be appreciating in value.

GRAIN—Trade in all kinds of Grain has been moderately active during the past week, and notwithstanding the demand is entirely local, being confined mainly to supplying the wants of consumers, there has been a very fair business in the aggregate, nevertheless. There is a very fair demand for Wheat, and notwithstanding the arrivals seem to be increasing, prices, especially for new crop, are higher, though it is well to bear in mind that it is of better quality, and in better condition for grinding than it was when it first made its appearance; quotations may be given at $1,30@1,40 for choice red, and $1,45@1,55 for choice amber. The supply of old stock is about exhausted, and in the absence of sales, we cannot quote. The Oat market has been very dull, and under the influence of increased receipts and offerings, prices are weak and drooping, we can quote new at 35@40c and old at 60@65, according to condition and quality. There is rather more inquiry for Corn, and with a limited supply, the market is firmer, although not any as compared with the date of our last report, are unchanged, ranging from 50@55c, according to quality. Rye is light supply and there was some call for it recently with sales at 80@85. There is little or nothing doing in Barley and Screenings is not much inclined to buy at present rates. No. 2 Spring cannot be laid down here from Chicago under $1,05@1,10 bushel.

HAY—The market is possibly a little firmer in consequence of an advance to the east, which has no doubt caused shipments to that point, but there has been no material advance in prices, and the demand continues light. Fair to prime may be fairly quoted at 18@20.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Steer Hides, Cured Steer Salted Mixed, 10@11, Green Salted Cow, 10@11c. Green Butcher steer, 8@9 Green butcher cows, 7@8. Green butcher Bull, 6@7. Green Salted Kip, 10@13. Green Salted Calf each, 1,50@2,10 Green Butcher's Calf, 12@15. Flint Hides nominal at 17@18.

LEATHER—Following are the current rates for the various descriptions: Oak Sole, heavy, 24@27 Oak Sole, med and light, 24@27. Oak Slaughter Sole, 30@33. Hemlock Sole, 21@24. Oak Sole, damaged 23@26. Red Sole, 20@22. Hemlock Slaughter Sole, 30@33. Oak Skirting, 45@48. Hemlock Skirting, 42@43 Oak Skirting trimmed and sold at original weight, 53 Rough Calf Leather, 100@1,10. Calf Skins, per dozen, $24@36. Harness best city, pure oak, 41@44. Harness, best country, 39@41. Harness, ordinary oak, 35@38. Harness Skirting, 45@46. Fair Bridles, 90@95. Harness Bridles, Black bridle, per dozen, $36@90. Band Leather, per ft, 20@21. Finished calf skins, French Calf, 1,00@2,30. French Calf, imitation, 1,00@1,55 Wax upper, per foot, 29@32. Wax Kip, per pound 90@95.

LUMBER—Following are the yard prices: Unplaned lumber—Clear 6 per M, first common $50, second common, $30 third, $27 shortsize, $22. Hemlock, joist and scantling, $20. Pine frame timber, $28. Planed lumber—first common, $60 lumber, $28. Planed lumber—first common, $60 Clear, 70. Flooring boards, $35. partitions, $45 Clear, 70. Flooring boards, $35. partitions, $45 Shelving, 60, both sides, $55 on one side, $50 Molded weather boarding, $35. ¾ inch patent planed by 2½ inch unplanned, $33. Oak and Yellow Pine Flooring, $45. Moulded Base, per M., $6,50. No. 2 18 inch do., $55. Palings, four and five feet, 35 cents. Locust Posts, 60c. Lath, $1,50.

OILS—The only change we have to note in Oils is a further decline in Linseed. Spirits of Turpentine also lower, at 37¾; do. of '65, 113¾; do. of '67, 117; do. of '67, 119¾; do. of '68, 118; new 5's, 114¾; 10-40's, 113½; currency 6's, 115¼.

PAINTS—Following are the current rates: Brandon Yellow, 2½ cents; Blue Prussian, 35 cents; Blue Ultramarine, 25@45c. Green Chrome, 12@28. Green Paris, 22@50c. Green Veritter, 12@28c. Green Varnilion, 22@50c. Lamp Black, 12@16c. Lamp Black Germantown, 13@15c. Ne, Metallic Paints, 4@6c. Mineral Paints, 2@3c. Spanish Brown, 2½@3c. Venetian Red American, 2½@3½c. Venetian Red, English, 3½ @4½c.

POTATOES—The arrivals during the past week have been liberal, both from the west and the adjoining counties, and with an increased supply, prices have declined; we now quote at 80@85c ¥ bushel on track, and $1@1,10 for small lots out of store.

SEA NUTS—There is little or no stock in the hands of commission houses, and the market is firmer in consequence, Philadelphia rates are not quotably higher.

ONIONS—The demand is light, and prices are weak and unchanged, at $4,50@5 per barrel.

OIL BARRELS—Sales of new countries at $2,20, and city make at $2,30, delivered.

POULTRY—Spring chickens are quotable all the way from 40@60 cents per pair, according to size; and old ones, 75@90c.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 9 @ 10, 11½. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 11¾. Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 13@14c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 19¾. Beef tongues, $7,50 ¥ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 10c. Bacon Rib Sides, 10¾c. Bacon, per lb, Rib Sides 12c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $18,50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in 3, 5 and 10 lb. tant bbls, 10¾c. In 20 lb. tin pails, 11c. In 50 lb. caddies, 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. 12¾c. Do in 3 lb. pails 13¾c ¥ pound. Do in 8 lb. tin pails, 13¾. Prime Leaf Lard in Tres, 9¾c.

RAGS—Quoted at 2½@3¼c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,60 ¥ brl. by the car load, and $1,80 in a jobbing way.

SALLOW—Quoted at 7¾@8c ¥ lb.

SEEDS—There is some inquiry for Timothy Seed, mainly for small lots, but prices are lower, quoted at $2,20 to the trade, and $2,35 in a jobbing way. Nothing doing in Clover Seed, and there are no established rates in consequence. Flax Seed has still further declined, and we reduce our quotations to $1,50.

WHITE LEAD—There is a continued good demand, but there has been no change what-


ever in prices. We continue to quote strictly pure in 100 keg lots at 12 cents, and 12¼c in a jobbing way. In tin packages, ¼ to 1c ¥ lb. additional.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade is reported dull and unsatisfactory to manufacturers, the demand continues light, and there is no margin at present rates. However, there is reason to believe that there will be a change for the better soon, as it is fair to infer in view of business having been unusually dull all spring and summer, that there will be at least an average trade this fall. We continue to quote discounts at 60 & 5 to 65—card remains unchanged.

WHISKY—Highwines have advanced 20¾ cts ¥ gallon within the past week, and we advance our quotations to 99¾@1 ¥ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2,50 Three hoop do, $2,75. No. 3 tubs, $9,00. No 2 tubs, $10,00. No. 1 tubs, $11,50. Wash boards, IXL $2,00. Wash Boards, Todds, 2,75. Wash Boards, Acme, $3,75.

WOOL—The market is without any special change since our last weekly report. In the country and the adjoining counties of Western Pennsylvania a considerable portion of the clip has already been sold, at prices ranging from 40@45c. For good, well grown clips in good condition the latter price is generally paid. Shippers assert, however, that there is no margin of profit in purchasing at these rates unless a considerable advance is established in the Eastern markets, the latest quotations showing 47 to 50c as the range of prices for X and XX. Pennsylvania Wools. Owing to the large amount of heavy and greasy wools in all the wool districts, for which buyers are unable to obtain as full a discount as they should get, it requires an extra margin of from two cents per pound to cover this item alone. We quote prices as follows: Coarse and medium fleece 38 @40c; fine fleece 43 to 45c; tub washed, 42 to 48c; unwashed, 25 to 30c.

## ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, August 25, 1873.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| P. M. Snyder, Orrville | 1 | car |
| L. W. Snyder, Orrville | 1 | " |
| Helmes, Lafferty & Co, Orrville | 1 | " |
| Head & Twinble, Orrville | 1 | " |
| Greenwald & K., Crestline | 1 | " |
| S. Marks & Bro., Crestline | 2 | " |
| J. Barnett, Indianapolis | 1 | " |
| Isaac Zeigler, Chicago | 1 | " |
| Marks Bro., Chicago | 1 | " |
| L. Keifer, Chicago | 2 | " |
| Keifer & K., Chicago | 1 | " |
| Greenwald & K., Chicago | 1 | " |
| Marks & Kraus, Chicago | 1 | " |
| Zeigler & Moonshine, Chicago | 1 | " |
| Jacob Shamberg, Chicago | 1 | " |
| J. S. Shamberg, Bellaire | 1 | " |
| J Reamer, Brownsville | 1 | " |
| John Shepard, Belmont | 1 | " |
| Jacob Keefer, Belmont | 1 | " |
| J. Dickerson, Bellaire | 1 | " |
| Total | 29 | " |

In addition to the 24 cars of western cattle, there were close onto 350 head driven in from the adjoining country, making in all about 700; in point of numbers there was but little difference from that of last week, but the average quality was not as good. However, there seemed to be a sufficient supply of all kinds to meet the demand; some dealers reported having realized a slight advance for the "tops," as compared with last week, and all conceded that prime stock sold more readily, but we do not think there was any general advance. There were more cattle sold at our outside quotations last Monday than to day, but it should be borne in mind that there was a pretty good supply, and only choice cattle; there were quite a number sold last Monday at 6¾@6¾, whereas, to day we had nothing reported above 6¼, and we presume it was above 6½, but it was the supply of 1st class cattle light, not for want of buyers; Common and medium sold at 5@5¾, and the same rates that have been current for several weeks past, and notwithstanding the feeling was a little firmer, in consequence of the supply being comparatively light, but holders reported that prices were no better.

Prime to extra butcher stock may be fairly quoted at 6¾@6¾, as might be expected, it requires something more than to bring a desirable quotation; medium to good; 6@6¼; fair, 5@5¾; common, 4@4.50. Fat cows and heifers sold at from 3.50@4.50 while the demand was good the supply was small, were very dull, and so far as we could learn, sold within the range of 2@2½c. a decline of a full cent ¥ lb, within the past few weeks.

Butchers still complain of bad meat markets; they allege that many of their best patrons are still absent at the watering places, and they also complain that the abundance of vegetables and fruits have materially affected the demand for fresh meats. This being the case, they are buying fewer cattle, hence, notwithstanding the light supply, they can afford to "hold back" just as they were to day, although it is right and proper for them to do the best they can. Drovers still complain of trade being very unsatisfactory; they allege that, in addition to being called to account on inflated cost, margin, they have had a good many "lame ducks" to carry, in other words, an increased number of bad debts, and also that collections are hard to make. We incline to the belief, however, notwithstanding all these complaints, that both butchers and drovers are getting along about as well as other classes of men, and hence, have no more cause for complaint.

Gerson & Levenbach sold 17 head of Washington Co. stock at 4@5¾; 20 head of Ohios at same range.

M. Kaufman sold 15 head of mixed Washington Co stock at 3½@5¾.

Andy Stakeley wholesaled 12 head of mixed Penna stock, mostly common, at 3¾; 1 good 1,700 bull at 2¾.

Henry Staple sold 2 fresh cows at $40 each; 5 steers at 4¾; 1 bull at 2¾.

John Beeler reported 21 good 930@1025 steers, from Butler Co. at an average of 4¾.

Eli Katz reported 2 cars of cows to prime Ohio stock at 4@6¾ ¥ lb.

M. Flinner sold 15 head good 900 lb heifers and steers at 5¾; 3 fresh cows at $105 for the lot.

F. Shellgantz wholesaled 11 head of Butler Co. stock @ D. Mike at 4.60.

J. W. Cunningham wholesaled 10 head good Lawrence Co. steers at 4¾; also 3 head at 3¾.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 45 head of mixed Ohios at 4@5¾.

Wm. Monsnhine sold 13 head steers and heifers for Jacob Keefer, at 3.87½@4.10; 1 car of Chicago stock at 5¾@6¾.

John Walters sold 17 head of Butler Co stock, at 3½@4c.

Isaac Zeigler sold 27, same as above, at 4½@ 6¾c.

Reis & Richardson sold 21 smooth, 1,025 Ohio steers at an average of 5.40.

John F. Neeley sold 5 head of steers and heifers at 4.40.

Hartman & Co. sold 65 head mixed Green Co. stock at 4@5¾.

Rothchilds & Haas reported 63 head, all with the exception of 14, from Ohio, at 4@6¾.

Jacob Shamberg, 1 car of mixed butcher stock, from Chicago, at 6.30 to 6.50; 7 Washington Co stock at 4¾.

Kraus & Co. reported 37 head of butcher stock at 5@6¾.

M. Varner reported 65 head mixed Penna and Virginia stock at 4@6c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 29 head of western and 26 of Penna stock at 4@5.

Jacob Sharpless reported 12 head common to fair Wassington Co. stock at 4@5¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 20 head common stock at 2½@3.

Theo Kestner sold 9 head mixed Green Co. stock at 4¾@5¾.

Kraus & Smith, 8 from Butler Co, and 9 from Chicago at 5@6¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There were about 1,800 on sale to-day against 2,000 last Monday; market opened dull, especially for common stock, and dragged all the way through; prices, however, as compared with last week, were not quotably lower, but a few prime fat sheep if there had been any such on sale, could have been sold at better rates than have been prevailing for some time past, but common trash was in good supply and dull. Sales of good to medium lambs were fairly active, extra. Sheep may be quoted at 5¾@5¾c for prime, and lambs at 6@6½c, according to quality, but unless at very low prices, there was no call for any other kind offered.

W. F. Bird sold 60 head of extra lambs at $4 ¥ head, also 100 2932lbs each sheep at 5¾.

Goettman & Eis sold 79 head of good lambs at $2,85@3.00; 11 sheep at 3¾@4.

Adam Eckert, of Butler Co. reported 187 head; sold sheep at 3¾@5¾ ¥ head; lambs at 5¾@6¼; sold 60 head to Peter Tesh, extra at 5¾; average, 80 lbs.

M. Flianer, of Butler Co. reported 120 sold sheep at 4¾@5¾ ¥ head, and 7 lambs at $6,50@7.

Andy Stakeley & Son reported 143 sold sheep at 4¾@5¾, and lambs at $1,25@3.

Jacob Keefer sold 73 head Lawrence Co. lambs at $3,50@3,87 ½ head.

Adam Eckert sold 60 Butler Co. lambs at $3@ 3,90 ¥ head; 51 Ohio sheep, on commission, at $2,80 ¥ head, wholesaled.

Henry Riger sold 39 head Butler Co. sheep and lambs at $2,25@4,50 ¥ head.

Thompson & Walters, of Butler Co. sold 95 sheep at 3¾@4; 60 lambs at $1,50@3,25; 184 heedon commissions at about same range.

W. Shellgantz, of Butler Co. reported 120 sold sheep at 3¾@5 ¥ head, and lambs at $1,50@3,75.

M. Barnes, of Beaver Co., reported 106 sold sheep at 4¾@5 ¥ head, and lambs at $2,50@3,75.

John Simms, of Beaver Co. reported 151 sold at from 3¾ ¥ head up to 5,40 ¥ ¥, and lambs at $2,50@3,85.

Fairley & Montgomery, of Armstrong Co. report having sold 110 head of sheep and lambs at $1,25 to 3,50 ¥ head.

John F. Neeley reported 55 sheep at from 5c ¥ ¥ down.

## PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 24, 1873.

Trade continues quiet, and the market presents nothing important, excepting rumors of additional strikes. Crude, as compared with Saturday, has undergone no change; 41 3@41 5 ¥ brl at Parker, equal to 99¾@99¾ ¥ gallon delivered here. Refined is quiet and nominally unchanged at 13¾ on cars here for western shipment, and 15c delivered in Philadelphia. There seems to be but little inquiry notwithstanding the low rates, but the offerings are very light as the demand, as the refiners generally have their entire product sold ahead from 30 to 90 days.

Oil Barrels are still quoted at $2,20 for countries, and $2,30 for city make.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Cases. |
|---|---|---|
| Lockhart & Frew | Warden, F & Co. | 1,344 |
| Standard Oil Co. | Warden, F & Co., | 27 |
| Braun & Wagner | Waring Bro & Co. | 129 |
| H. S. A. Stewart | Waring Bros. & Co. | 35 |
| Vesta Oil Works | Waring Bros. & Co. | 305 |
| L. Irwin & Co. | Wetmor, H & Co. | 209 |
| Central Ref. Co | J. P. Logan | 681 |
| Total | | 3,870 |

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls |
|---|---|---|
| Livingston Bros., | W F & Co., benzine, | 3,720 |

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls |
|---|---|---|
| Fisher Bros. | Standard O. W. | 509 |
| Stevenson | Peerless O. W. | 581 |
| Stevenson | Liberty O. W. | 240 |
| Stevenson | Eag O. W. | 1,180 |
| Stevenson | Commercial O. W. | 475 |
| Bushnell | Crystal O. W. | 75 |
| Lockhart & Frew | Brilliant O. W. | 1,180 |
| Total | | 3,568 |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Cotton in moderate request; middling upland 20c; sales futures 15,900 bales; August 19 13 32c; September 18 5 16@18 11 32c; October 17 27-32c; November 17 7-16c; December 17¾c. Flour in moderate demand; superfine western and State $5@5,60; common to good $6,20@6,50; good to choice $6,55@7,25; white wheat extra $7,25@8,40; extra Ohio $6,30@8,50; St. Louis $6,70@ 10,75; good steady $4,65@5,70. Corn moderate inquiry, ranging from 58@60c, according to quality; 61c in light supply and there was some call for it recently with sales at 59@58c. There is little or nothing doing in Barley and Screenings is not much inclined to buy at present rates. No. 2 Spring cannot be laid down here from Chicago under $1,05@1,10 bushel.

OSWEGO—Canoe 95; Corn 57; Good to Prime, 152 2cs. fair 23@24c. Roasted 16c, 1lb. packages, 20c.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 65; other grades ranging from 60 to 40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10; prime, 9 Patna, 8@ 8¾. Sandwich Island, 8¾.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12; Standard A, 11¾ @ 11½; Ex. C, 11c; C, 10¾; Yellow, 10¾; Circle C, 9¾. Lower grades, 9@10.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 1@75c Prime 60@70.

CANDLES—Mould candles, 12c; Stearine, 18. Star do., 23.

SODAS—Pennsylvania Concentrated Lye's Philadelphia, $7,75. bi-carb. Soda, kegs, 5c boxes, 8c. Hummel's Extract of Coffee, 4½. Dawson & Burgess's Soda, 7½@8c. Church's Saltis, 10. Buffalo Corn Starch, 10. Buffalo Glos Starch, 9. Pearl Starch, 9. Shot, buckshot per bag, Lead, 7. Whorling Tobies, $10,50.

SOAP—Babbit's soap, 10. Bell's Buffalo soap, 9½. Dobbin's & Wright's wax, 7½c. No. 1 Rosin 7c. Procter & Gamble's wax, 12c.

HAY—The market for hold continues dull and unsatisfactory to buyers generally, but not withstanding there has been no accumulation since the date of our last report, prices are weak but remain unchanged; quotations may be fairly given at $20@25 per ton, on wharf and track, according to quality. Loose sold, last week, from country wagons at $18@28.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Steer Hides, Cured Steer Salted Mixed, 10@11, Green Salted Cow, 10@11c. Green Butcher steer, 8@9 Green butcher cows, 7@8. Green butc

# HOME NEWS.

**$3,000 Will Buy Out**

A spleudid business and property. The property alone cost $4,000. All in prime order for immediate and profitable business without further outlay. Address "Coal Merchant," this office.

**Temperance Delegates' County Convention.**

To-day the Temperance Delegate Convention convenes at the Alliance rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, to nominate a County Temperance Ticket. Those interested in the temperance cause are invited to be present, whether delegates or not.

**Lively Sport in Store.**

To-morrow afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, the Red Stockings of Johnstown, a veteran base ball club, having seen ten years' hard service, and having been victorious on many a hard-fought field, will play the Enterprise of Allegheny at Union Park. This is expected to be a game brimful of interest to all lovers of this manly sport.

**The Weekly Savings Bank.**

In order the better to provide for their increase of business and accommodate their customers, will remove, on September 1st, 1873, to No. 61 Fourth Avenue, the same lately occupied by S. McClean & Co., at which time and place, will be payable, a dividend of five per cent. just declared from the last six months earnings.

**European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.**

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of White Star line steamer Republic, at New York; Iguan line steamer City of Chester, at New York; Guion line steamer Wisconsin, at New York; Cunard line steamer Batavia, at New York; Cunard line steamer Cuba, at Queenstown.

**Fell From a Roof.**

About five o'clock last evening a little boy named Clarence C. McLane, agen ten years, was on the roof of the three-story residence of Mr. Harry Campbell, his uncle, No. 370 Ridge avenue, trying to catch pigeons. The roof being slippery, he fell to the ground, on his back, and was rendered insensible. Dr. Wishart was summoned. The boy's injuries are internal and very serious.

**From Colorado.**

Messrs. Watt, Lang & Co. have received and for sale at their "Flour Depot," Nos. 172 and 174 Wood street, a new brand known as "Colorado Flour." Having tested it, we speak our convictions when we say that for lightness, liveliness, whiteness, purity and general excellence, it is not excelled, and we can cheerfully commend it as a very superior article of flour, and one which will very soon take a front rank in the list of flours sold in our market. It needs but a trial to convince that it is A No. 1.

**Run Over by a Train.**

About seven o'clock yesterday morning a young man named Conrad Gunthing boarded a west Penn train at Bridge street, Allegheny, to go his work. At McFadden street he jumped off, when he was struck by a train coming in an opposite direction, and was run over and had one of his legs crushed above the knee. He was taken to a house near by and Dr. Easton Alcorn summoned, who amputated the limb. He was afterwards removed to his home, No. 47 Buchanan street, Troy Hill.

**To-night's Concert.**

The Great Western Band, under the leadership of Prof. Weiss, will discourse the following programme in the East Park, this evening:

1. "Moitie Darling"—Quickstep art by Schacht.
2. Overture—"Italians in Algeria."
3. Polka—"Caveller.....Zichoff.
4. Hymn American.....Hobbs.
5. Waltz—"Over the Mountain".....Strauss.
6. Grand Concert Medley.....Du Val.
7. Potpourri—"Ernani".....Verdi.
8. Gallop—"Seasons".....Zichoff.

**Amusements.**

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The Wallace Sisters were greeted with a full house last evening. Their songs and dances were well received. Mr. Dobson's banjo playing proving a feature. "Aladdin" to-night and the comedy of "A Loan of a Lover."

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Oroloso" as a drama is a success, and Mr. Frayne as the "dead shot" creates a sensation every night—as does Miss Butler in the great border romance. Go and see them.

**Burglary—Supposed Horse Thief Captured.**

On Sunday, while the occupants were away at church, the house corner of Ridge avenue and Chestnut street, Allegheny, was entered and robbed of a gold watch, a ring, pair of bracelets, a breastpin, and other articles. Officer Rill and Jones investigated the case. Suspicion rested on a couple of young men who rent the stable in the rear of the house. They keep a buggy, an combination led to the idea that the rig is one that was stolen from Hillsdale on recently. A young man named Harry Bartlet was arrested and placed in the lock-up. The horse and buggy are in charge of the Mayor.

**Letters Held for Postage, August 25th.**

Emma Benstein, Kansas City, Mo., 3c; John F. Doyle, Grreen City, Pa., 3c; Edward Forest, Chicago, Ill., 3c; John Gray & Co., New York, 3c; Peter Grogan, Baltimore, Md., 3c; Mrs. Hawthorn, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Lizzie Henry, Brady's Bend, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Hiram Kimball, W. Randolph, Vt., 3c; Mrs. C. M. Morrison, Chicago, N. Y., 3c; A. B. Mitchell, Erie, Pa., 3c; Miss M. A. Reid, Mrs. Pleasant, O., 3c; John Richard, Bridgeport, Conn., 3c; W. L. M. Smith, Canonsburg, Pa., 3c; Sirah Whiteneo, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; R. H. White, North Hope, Pa., 3c; J. G. Wall, Hazlet Creek, Pa., 3c; J. L. Weeds, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c.

**The "Reaper's" Work in Allegheny.**

The number of deaths during the past week in Allegheny according to Health Officer Hoch were thirty-nine; twenty-nine being males, ten females, thirty-seven white and two colored. The causes and number of each were: Cholera infantum, 17; consumption, 2; tubercular meningitis, 4; diptheria, 2, typhoid fever, 5; stillborn, 1; convulsions entro colites, enteritis, inflammation of the stomach, peritressis, unknown, congestion of the brain, teething, old age, and hydrothorax each one. The ages were: Under one year, 13; from 1 to 5, 18; from 5 to 10, 8; from 10 to 20, 1; from 40 to 50, 3, and from 60 to 70, 1.

**Struck by a Train.**

James Scandredge was very badly injured yesterday on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. About four o'clock in the afternoon, as the Brady's Bend Accommodation was passing Plum Creek station, Scandredge deliberately walked across the track in front of the train, but before he had cleared it he was struck by the locomotive and thrown a considerable distance. An examination developed the fact that his spine was injured so seriously as to give but little hope of his recovery. He was taken to Hulton Station on the Mail train. He worked at the round house of the Allegheny Valley Road, for John S. Love.

**Temperance Alliance.**

The Temperance Alliance met at their rooms yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., T. H. Rabe presiding. Names of delegates were handed in from several places. A committee was appointed on telegraphic correspondence with the State Temperance Convention at New York and Saratoga to-day. A spirited debate on the men that to-day's convention should nominate was held. 'Squire Ross was in favor of Messrs. Newmyer, Young and Anderson, as they stood by the cause last session, being members of the Temperance party, and Col. Glenn, Arthur Kirk, Thos. Smith and others opposed it. They were in favor of a pure temperance ticket. It conclusion it was resolved to leave the matter entirely to the convention today at 10 A. M. WM. H. P., Sec'y.

**A Failure as a Hangist.**

A Sharpsburg German being tired of life, and too full of whisky, on Saturday, intended to take a premature trip across the river Styx. That he didn't succeed is no fault of his, but probably, the whisky. He, in the first attempt, used a huge chain, and tried to hang himself in his barn. In this he was unsuccessful, for some of his family saw him and took him into the house, where he was kept under watch for some time. He managed to get out again and he procured a stout rope, and proceeded to the same barn, intending this time to make no failure. But a cruel canine got in his way after all the preliminaries were arranged, and he gave that cur a kick, which caused him to yell, which again brought his family, who came down and kept him in safety till the bad whisky had evaporated.

**Mortuary Report.**

The following is an exhibit of the mortality of the city for the week ending August 24, 1873, as presented by W. Salvely, M. D., Health Physician:

Alcoholism, 2; abcess of lung, 1; accident, 1; accident by burning, 1; accident by railroad, 1; asphyxia, 1; apoplexy cerebral, 1; brain, congestion of 2; cancer, 1; cholera, bilanum 17; cholera, sporadic 2; cholera, epidemic 1; cesebritis, 3; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; consumption, 7; convulsions, 2; croup, 1; cystitis, 1; cellulitis, 1; diarrhœa, 15; sporadic dysentery, 2; duerosis, 1; enteritis, acute 2; fever, typhoid 8; fever, scarlet 1; fever, remittent 1; hemorrhage of bowels, 1; inanition, 1; marasmus, 6; meningitis, spinal 1; meningitis, acute 3; meningitis, sub-acute 2; measles, 1; old age, 1; paralysis, general 1; pneumonia, 5; pleuro-pneumonia, 1; pericarditis, 1; prostatitis, 1; septicæmia, 1; suicide, 2; unknown, 2; whooping cough, 1. Total, 108.

Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 28; from 1 to 2, 26; from 2 to 5, 10; from 5 to 10, 2; from 10 to 15, 2; from 15 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 10; from 30 to 40, 6; from 40 to 50, 10; from 50 to 60, 4; from 60 to 70, 4; from 70 to 80, 4; from 80 to 90, 0; from 90 to 100, 1. Males, 63; females, 45. White, 105; colored, 3. Total, 108.

## FATAL RESULT.

**A Man Run Over in Ross Township.**

On Saturday afternoon a team of horses attached to a wagon loaded with coal, that was being driven on the Evergreen road in Ross township, about three miles from Allegheny, took fright and ran away. Mr. Wiseman, the driver, was walking along side of the wagon when they started. He at once succeeded in catching one of the animals by the bridle, but by some mischance he slipped and fell under the horses, and the wheels of the wagon passed over his body, inflicting such terrible injuries as to render him insensible. He was picked up and carried to a house and Dr. Hamilton summoned, but on Sunday he died from his injuries. He was a single man, 21 years of age.

**Welcome**
TO ALL
TO DAY
to the last sale at the Allegheny Poor Farm.
Free Dinner.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.
Free Train.

## THE COMING RACES.

**The First Annual Meeting at Friendship Park—An Interesting Time Anticipated—The Entries and the Races—A Good List of Splendid Arrangements.**

In former ages, all nations had their athletic sports and amusements. The turf was then a great source of pleasure to the multitude. In Rome, the populace, irrespective of age, sex or condition, flocked to the course to see the great chariot races, where women drove the fiery steeds and were cheered by the admiring crowd. It is not so however, in our day, we acknowledge the superiority of the gentler sex, but the sterner man, can drive the chariot at a race and come out ahead too just the same. Of late, horse racing has become a grand national pastime in this country. There was a time, when the turf had become low and degenerated, that no lady would patronize the course. But now this is somewhat changed. The organization in New York of the American Jockey Club, and it projecting such an immense success, other cities began to look to their laurels. They, too.

MUST HAVE THEIR TROTTING COURSES.

Eligible sites were looked up, associations organized and the race course became a high toned institution in America. The Nation was benefitted thereby to a great extent, in the improvement of its stock of horses, and altogether it may be safely said that the improvement of the turf has made a corresponding improvement in horse flesh. Even the county fairs look upon their success as incomplete if they have not their trot and running and pacing races. And so it goes with the world, history only repeating itself. In the matter of a first class racing Park Pittsburgh has hitherto been behind hand, she evidently not possessing the public spirit to possess itself of the desiratum. True, last Spring and in the early part of the Summer efforts were made to start a Park somewhere out of reach, almost. But it did not prove a success, ladies refusing to patronize it. The gap that has so long been existed is

AT LAST TO BE FILLED.

A number of gentlemen, amply responsible, have organized an Association, procured grounds, fitted them up in first-class style, and they intend to control the turf in Pittsburgh, in a manner that shall be satisfactory to Pittsburgh and an honor to the "Smoky City." They are gentlemen of ample means, and men who will not hesitate to expend money for improvement wherever needed. They intend to make the turf here an attraction for our ladies as well as gentlemen.

The Friendship Driving Park is easy of access, both by Penn avenue cars, and Pennsylvania Railroad. It is a delightful spot, being just near enough to a beautiful grove, for it to form an ample shade to the grand stand, which is so arranged that a view of the track can be had from every point of it, its entire round; the exciting race can be traced with exact minuteness, and as the horses come neck and neck, fair ladies will have a chance to wave their tiny handkerchiefs and clap their gloved hands. To say that this will be a

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS TRACK,

upon which no jockeying will be allowed, will be simply proven, when we say that Mr. John A. McKelvey is head and front of this undertaking, Mr. David Gallaway, Treasurer, and Hon. Thompson, Jr., Secretary. These gentlemen are interested in horse-flesh—in the improvement of stock. They seek no cheap notoriety; but they simply wish to make a permanent home in Pittsburgh for horse racing, and raise it to a first standard in our midst. They want a first class race course, where husbands may take their wives and daughters with out fear. Our ladies will patronize a horse race, but the surroundings must be first class and attractive. This certainly will be the attraction of the new Friendship Park, and, as neither time nor expense has been spared to make it so, the coming races can not help but prove a great event in the turf history of Pittsburgh. The men who raise horse racing to a noble sport and national pastime, are men who deserve the

HIGHEST COMMENDATION FROM THE PRESS AND PUBLIC,

for such sports are conducive to the general health and public welfare. What more enchanting sight can there be than to quietly sit in your barouche or phæton, and lay back and see the kaleidescope of every entrancing beauty that is being wafted by behind the fast roadsters. "Oh," you say, "where comes Mr. ——— in his elegant drag, behind those two" "turrels of his." "But here comes Mr. ——— behind his bay fly. What a beauty." And so you leisurely admire. Your driver takes you in the great gate, and you are within the charmed circle of the sport. You take your family out of your carriage, seat them on the grand stand, and after the first race is over, enjoy an elegant champaign lunch from the well filled hamper that you have brought with you. Such at a glance is going to the races, so it will be at Friendship Park.

On Wednesday is the day as set set apart for the grand opening, then the first annual Fall meeting will be in order. According to the programme it will be

FIRST RACE IN TURF MATTERS.

The direction is liberal in its offerings of premiums, $10,000 being the amount of the purses. When it is considered that this is the Association's first venture, and, that they have spent an immense amount of money in the fitting of their grounds, it shows that they mean business, and intend to do the fair thing by the public. We may also say here that if the season that is to be inaugurated on Wednesday, is as successful as the most sanguine of their wishers expect, then at the next meeting the management will offer more liberal purses, and as a result draw all the "fast ones" to this locality. As we stated before Wednesday is the opening day. The opening race will be for horses that never beat 2:50; purse $1,500 —$750 to first horse, $375 to second, $225 to third and $150 to fourth. For this race the following entries have been made, nine in all. They will all take the field, and surely this cannot help to prove otherwise than an exciting and interesting race.

THE ENTRIES:

Frank Twaite, Lambertville, N. J., g. g. "Bertie."

S. Odkirk, Freehold, N. J., blk. m. "Lady Gertrude."

J. A. Baker, Corry, Pa., b. m. "Bay Sal."

Geo. Smith, Steubenville, O., b. m. "Belle Berkley."

Maj. Munroe, Pittsburgh, b. m. "Kitty D."

G. S. Howard, Pittsburgh, s. g. "Skylark," (formerly "Topgallant.")

M. Floyd, Pittsburgh, b. g. "Perry."

J. Call, Utica, N. Y., s. m. "Theresa."

B. Marshall, Freehold, N. J., m. "Patchen Maid."

As will be seen by the above, a number of well known steppers are entered, and if the race is not successful it will be no fault of the management. The entries close on the same day will be the great feature. This will be for horses that never beat 2:30; purse $2 000. $1,000 to go to first horse, $500 to second, $300 to third and $200 to fourth. This race will be the feature of the day. For this race the following entries have been made:

W. S. Frazier, Sharon, Pa.—b. g. "Brother Jonathan," formerly "Advance."

George W. Camp, Chardon, O.—blk. h. "Columbia Chief."

J. Odikirk, Freehold, New Jersey,—s. g. "Irving."

Theodore Kestner, Pittsburgh—r. g. "Slow Go."

J. W. Clark, Pittsburgh—b. m. "Kate Campbell."

Thus briefly mentioned, these will be the features of the first day. With such a programme arranged and a pleasant day, the grand stand will be tested to its full capacity, and no doubt many ladies will grace and enhance the scene by their presence. The second day (Thursday) also shows a liberal outlay and a grand list of entries. This day's programme includes a pacing as well as a great trotting race for horses that never beat 2:35.

The entries for the first race are:

J. Odikirk, Freehold, N. J., s. g. "Irving."

Joseph Headley, New Hope, Pa., g. g. "Snow Flake."

John Hind, Steubenville, O., g. g. "Silversides."

H. B. Miller, Pittsburgh, b. g. "King William."

J. S. Beltler, Pittsburgh, w. g. "White Hawk."

H. B. Vanvoorhis, Pittsburgh, b. g. "Blue Ridge."

J. Call, Utica, N. Y., s. m. "Theresa," formerly "Idol Maid."

Seven entries in all, and the entire lot of which will take the field, making, no doubt, an interesting race. The second race is for pacing horses. For this race the following entries have been made:

W. H. Ewing, Wellsville, O.—r. g. "Copper Bottom."

James Lynch, Sharon, Pa.—b. g. "John M'Nair."

H. B. Miller, Pittsburgh, ——b. m. "Nancy."

Geo. Smith, Steubenville, O.—b. g. "Sleepy George."

J. Miller, Mt. Vernon, O.—b. g. "Rattling Jim."

Five entries; this ought certainly to prove of interest. The race is for $560; $300 to go to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third.

The third day's programme as marked is a 2:40 race, purse of $1,500—$750 to go to first horse, $375 to second, $225 to third and $150 to fourth. The following are the entries:

J. Odikirk, Freehold, N. J., blk. m. "Lady Gertrude."

Frank Tawaite, Lambertville, N. J., g. g. "Bertie."

Dan. H. Hughes, Cleveland, O., b. m. "Mary Taylor."

J. J. Baker, Corry, Pa., b. m. "Bay Sal."

Joseph Headly, New Hope, Pa., g. g. "Snow Flake."

Owner, Pittsburgh, s. g. "Major."

O. S. Howard, Pittsburgh, s. g. "Skylark."

Geo. Smith, Steubenville, O., b. m. "Belle Berkley."

J. Call, Utica, N. Y., s. m. "Theresa."

B. Marshall, Freehold, N. J., s. m. "Patchen Maid."

Eleven entries, all of which will undoubtedly start, making an interesting race. All the races are to be run according to the national rules, and will be mile heats, best three in five, to harness. The sale of pools will commence this evening at the Central Hotel. There is no doubt but these races and the new track are attracting a great deal of interest.

**The Finest**
AND MOST
VALUABLE LOTS
Left to the last,
to be sold TO-DAY
on the old Allegheny Poor Farm.
Free Dinner.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.
Free train, 9:30 A. M., Federal street.

**A Hint to Housewives—How to Keep Kitchen Ware Clean and Bright.**

Every housewife of neat and tidy habits takes especial delight in keeping all the tin, copper, and iron ware of her kitchen as clean and bright as painstaking labor can make them. A pride in this direction is commendable, and always meets the smiling approval of the "tyrant man" who pays the household bills. Remember that SAPOLIO is the only thing on earth that will make an old tarnished tin pan or a rusty kettle shine as bright as new. And by the use of Sapolio it is the quickest and easiest thing in the world to keep every utensil in a high state of polish.

d&8

**Take Care of the Children.**

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is highly recommended for children teething. It is a pleasant, mild tasteralling Cordial, and free from every possible objection. It should be in every house where there are children.

## MORE BASE BALL.

**Reply of the Enterprise to the Letter of Captain Fox—The Girls Take a Hand in the Discussion—What They Think of It—The Challenge.**

Yesterday we published the letter of Captain Fox in relation to the game of ball on Friday last between the Iron City and Philadelphia clubs. To day we give the reply of the Enterprise. It is as follows:

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

In regard to the letter published by the Iron City Base Ball Club referring to the game with the Philadelphia nine, we would say that the writer is slightly mistaken in a great many points. For instance, it seems strange that a club so inferior to the Enterprise could run the score which they did on a professional nine, while the former could not get one. Again, when the Philadelphias played the Enterprise they said before the game they did not think they would get one run. Yet the President of the Philadelphia club offered to bet, before the second match, that the Iron City would make two runs. As he states that the Philadelphia club had made arrangements to leave on the 6:40 train, yet they were willing to stay and play the Enterprise next day, but the latter club being so badly treated by them, made them a fair offer to stay, but would not come up to their exhorbitant price. But be all this as it may, we leave the people who witnessed the game to judge for themselves and we will be satisfied with the result. The Enterprise challenged the Iron City on the grounds the day of the match. They sent two of their members in person and the Iron City refused each time, giving as their only excuse they wanted more practice. Why should they want more practice if they are now so far ahead of the Enterprise according to their own statement. And now, through the papers, in order that the public may see the enterprising young men (as they call them) mean business: We, the Enterprise Base Ball Club, do hereby challenge the Iron City Base Ball Club, of Pittsburgh, to play a match game at Union Park any day they may agree upon between this date and the 5th of September; both clubs to play with the same men in each nine as were played with the Philadelphia club. This game will settle all disputes as to the title of champion and the merits of each club.

The above challenge is now before the public, and it remains for them to see whether or not it is accepted. The reasons for the Enterprise boys fixing the time for the match to be played in are three: First, they want the game played while the other unsightly nine is fresh in the minds of the public; second, they want the same nine to play in each club that played with the Philadelphias, which they could not do later, as three of the Enterprise boys leave for college after that date, and thirdly, the Enterprise think that if the Iron City's are so far ahead of them now in the game (as they would like to make the public believe) they should wait just a couple of months to practice in. Perhaps they want to wait till the three Enterprise boys have gone away, and then if they should be beat, which will be the case, will raise the cry that it was not the same nine that played with the Philadelphians.

The Enterprise means business and will guarantee the public who patron them that they will do all they can to give them interesting games in any with which they are connected.

Yours Respectfully,

ENTERPRISE BASE BALL CLUB.

We hope to be able to-morrow morning to present our readers with the acceptance of the above challenge by the Iron City club. The gauntlet is boldly thrown down and no doubt it will be as boldly taken up. Al. Pratt of the Enterprise, informed our reporter last night that they were ready to play the Iron City here this afternoon, and he said he hoped and prayed that their challenge would be accepted.

The following communication is from a young lady correspondent, on behalf of her friends, who not only take a lively interest in base ball, but are evidently posted in regard to the future movements of some of the members of the Enterprise:

*Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

We are pleased to read your fair opinion of the late base ball games. If we understand affairs correctly, it will, as you say, be too late in a month from now, or even a fortnight, to test the relative merits of the two nines that have lately played the Philadelphia nine with such unlooked for results. After this week the Enterprise will lose some of their most important players (they having to return to school), and then Mr. B. B.'s letter, signed by Mr. John A. Fox, might rain some credence among those who don't know anything about base ball or did not see the games. If this is not what Mr. B. B. is waiting for, and he thinks that his nine can make twenty runs on the "Irish Quakers" while the Enterprise failed to score or "scratch" one, why, then, does he not consent to play this week, when he can meet the same nine that were so terribly, though we might almost say unfairly, defeated last week?

Yours, very respectfully,

A NUMBER OF GIRLS.

Who saw both matches and know something about Base Ball, if they don't play.

*Allegheny City, August 25, 1873.*

## THE COURTS.

**Yesterday's Proceedings.**

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

An injunction was issued in behalf of Mrs. Mary B. Laughlin, restraining Robert Arthurs from proceeding with the erection of iron columns to support the cornice of his new building on Sixth street, said columns extending upon the side walk.

A preliminary order was issued, granting a charter to the German United Evangelical Protestants Baum's Congregation, of Bloomfield. A similar order was issued in regard to the application of the Bankers and Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association.

Eileen Simpson presented a petition for the benefits of the act securing to married women their separate earnings. The usual order was made.

George W. Shiras, Esq., announced the death of the Hon. A. W. Loomis, which occurred at Cumberland, on Saturday, and moved that the Court adjourn until Thursday morning, out of respect to the memory of the deceased. His Honor then adjourned the Court.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

The petition of A. E. Sweet and C. L. Lord, of the city of Scranton, creditors of John Holgate, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens in the hands of the assignee, were referred to Register Willard, of Scranton, for examination and report.

The bankruptcy proceedings commenced by Wallace & Elliott, creditors, against the firm of Davis & Goldsmith, debtors, of Luzerne county, were dismissed.

The proceedings in bankruptcy commenced not long since by Josiah Reymer, of this city, creditor, vs. Wolfenden & Martin, debtors, of Armstrong county, were discontinued and the petition dismissed, and the balance of the deposit to secure the costs refunded.

The case of Alfred Register Rogers, of Franklin, Pa., be paid the sum now remaining in the twenty-five bankruptcy cases from said district.

In the case of the United States vs. George W. Jones et al. on motion of the U. S. Attorney the Clerk was ordered to pay to D. W. Shyrock, Esq., Collector of the Twenty-first district, the sum of $1,000, deposited in the Registry of the Court, as an offer of compromise in this case.

A similar order was made in the case of Henry F. Morton, for the payment of $200 deposited as an offer of compromise to Henry M. Hoyt, Esq., Collector of the Twelfth ward.

## DEATH OF HON. A. W. LOOMIS.

**Short Sketch of His Life.**

On Saturday last Hon. A. W. Loomis, formerly of this city, died at Cumberland, Maryland, in the 77th year of his age. The news of his death will be received here with sorrow and regret. He was one of the oldest members of the Pittsburgh bar, and was much thought of by all who knew him. He was born in the county of Onondaigua, New York, and was a graduate of Union College, Schenectady. He settled in Warren, Ohio, after leaving school, and there commenced the practice of law. Subsequently removing to Columbiana county, he took an active part in political matters, espousing the Whig cause, and was elected to Congress over his opponent, Dr. Geo. McCook, Sr. Before the completion of his term he resigned. He came to this city in 1838 or 1839, and entered into a law partnership with Orlando Metcalf, his cousin. Mr. Metcalf died of cholera in 1850, and Mr. Loomis continued the practice of his profession until about four or five years ago, when he dropped it and removed to Cleveland, spending some time there with his son. He returned to Pittsburgh last winter, and after staying some months went to Cumberland. Mr. Loomis was a man of large legal knowledge, and his superiors as a lawyer and jurist. He ranked with Shaler, and Biddle and Forward, and other men whose ability as lawyers made them known almost everywhere. He was pitted against the above named gentlemen as counsel for the prosecution in the great Bradee mail robbery case, which was tried here before Judge Baldwin. Bradee was a famous physician of Uniontown, Fayette county, and while postmaster there he was arrested for robbing the mail. The trial lasted nine days, and the prisoner was convicted, his achieving a great victory for Loomis. Deceased was a member of the Peace Convention, appointed at the breaking out of the war to negotiate terms of peace. He was a candidate for Congress against General Moorhead, but was defeated, and thereafter ignored politics.

**A Renowned Victory.**

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than those of war," and a peaceful victory over the whole world is what was gained at the Vienna Exposition by the Wilson Sewing Machine, in which the triumph consisted in its being awarded the first prize, over all its competitors, not only those from Europe, but also from America, competent judges pronouncing it the best machine in the world. It must be a source of gratification to the inventors of this machine as also a great advantage to the community at large, and especially the lady portion thereof, to know that the good qualities of the Wilson have been so emphatically pronounced by a tribunal which can not be called in question. This machine has been the recipient of almost monthly improvements for quite a number of years, and this is the first medal at Vienna was awarded to it, for in having attained a degree of perfection reached by no other machine in the wide world. Some of its merits are ease and quietness of movement, strength and durability, which insures it a life-time use; simplicity of construction, which guarantees it not to get out of order; and the great range and variety of work it will accomplish. Taking into account all the merits of the Wilson, its perfected arrangement and construction, it is almost safe to say that all future expositions must follow suit with the Vienna award. Sold and warranted for five years by Lee S. Smith, No. 14 Sixth street.

**Fifth Avenue.**

Lot for sale, next to the Exchange National Bank, on Fifth avenue. This is certainly the finest lot for a first-class business in the city, and it is a rare chance to get such a very desirable lot at any price.

C. H. LOVE,
121 Fourth avenue.

TTSS

## ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

**Meeting of the Executive Committee—Letters from Prominent Men—The Statue of General Thomas—Letter from the Widow of General Dickerson.**

Another meeting of the Executive Committee engaged in making arrangements for the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland in this city on the 17th and 18th of next month, was held last night in the reception room of Municipal Hall. All the sub-committees reported progress. A resolution was adopted requesting Councils to offer the freedom of the city to the soldier visitors. A communication was received from Captain Grayson, of Post 117 G. A. R., offering the use of the property of that organization for decorative purposes. It was unanimously resolved that an invitation be extended to all old soldiers to join the Committee of Arrangements at its weekly meetings and aid in preparing for the reception. Quite a number of letters were read from well known military men, some expressing regrets that they could not be on hand, and others saying that they would certainly be present. Among the correspondents we noticed the names of General Robert B. Beath, Gen. L. H. Fairchild, and Maj. Gen. T. J. Wood. Gen. Joe Hooker wrote that he would be here. Gen. Wm. D. Whipple in a letter requested that a room might be secured in which to exhibit models of the proposed statue of General Thomas. Rogers, Vinnie Ream, Turini and Price will present models. It is probable that the reception room of City Hall will be obtained for that purpose.

The following we clip from the Titusville *Herald*: "The reunion of the Army of the Cumberland will take place at Pittsburgh on the 17th and 18th of September. No weary soldier who partook of the bounteous hospitality of the Iron City during the stormy period of the war forgets the spontaneous patriotism of the dirty toilers of that famous city, where the people were tireless in their efforts to make the short stay of the soldiers comfortable. This enthusiastic patriotism is still characteristic of the Pittsburgh people, and the veterans will again be welcomed as old friends. In no city of the Union would they be received with more heartfelt sympathy or cordiality, and they fully appreciate the efforts which are now being made for their enjoyment. Pittsburgh always has planned in the most liberal manner, and for it was around their spacious warehouses, so freely placed at their disposal, that some of the happiest recollections of army life will ever cluster, as memory recalls the past and once more reviews the emotions of pride, patriotism, and gratitude which swelled within their bosoms as they passed on to the front after their short but pleasant rest in the Iron City."

The following affecting letter is from Mrs. Louise W. Dickerson, to whose husband an invitation to be present at the re-union was sent, it not being known that he was dead:

HILLSDALE, MICH., August 23, 1873.

*To James S. Negley, Archibald Blakely, and N. M. Smith.*

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of an invitation to my husband to attend the Seventh re-union of the Army of the Cumberland. While you were enjoying the festivities of your Sixth reunion at Dayton, Ohio, your comrade and my husband, was struggling with a disease which laid its incipiency in the fatal swamps of Shiloh. Naturally a strong and vigorous constitution, he had fought hopefully and cheerfully, with a difficulty of the stomach caused by improper and unnutritious food. Last September, after three weeks of intense suffering, bravely borne, he died. To you and the world he was only another victim in the great war for liberty. To me it was the severing of the tenderest ties. An only daughter, young and promising, recalled from Europe in time to bury her father, joined from that hour, and the 8th day, August 17th, I laid her in her grave beside him. As you pledge each other with wine, and grow merry, and brim over with pleasure, as you grasp each others hands, and congratulations pass, that you are again allied, lovally and reverently remember those whose song of patriotism is left unchanted, over whom laurels twine, and grief deepens in vain. The grass is green on the grave of your comrade Gen. C. D. Dickerson, his country restored complete and grand, what have I to compensate me for the lives thou hast taken.

Very respectfully yours,
LOUISE W. DICKERSON.

## SABBATH SCHOOLS.

**The Coming Quarterly Session of the Pittsburgh Baptist Sabbath Schools—Interesting Exercises Laid Out.**

The First Quarterly Meeting of the Baptist Sabbath School Convention occurs in this city on Thursday, September 18, and will be held in the Sandusky street Baptist Church, in Allegheny. Its object will be stated in the programmes, to create a greater zeal in the Sabbath School work. An unusually large attendance is anticipated, and some of the most prominent workers in the cause have been selected by the Executive Committee, composed of A. A. Myers, F. J. Robbeck, and William Hutchinson, to open the discussions, the subjects of which have already been marked out by the Committee, and are as follows: "What is the Duty of our Church and Society with Regard to the Sabbath School?" To be opened by Rev. E. W. Pearson, D. D.; "Of whom should our Sabbath Schools consist, and how shall they be graded?" to be opened by Prof. L. H. Eaton; "Should others than believers in Christ be selected as permanent teachers in our Sabbath Schools?" to be opened by H. K. Porter; "How can we best interest the children in our schools?" to be opened by Rev. J. Miller Ferree. The meeting will be held during the day, morning, afternoon and evening. In the evening the reports of the various Sabbath Schools will be received. It is expected that the Baptist Association will be largely represented, and will give a number of delegation from the western part of the State. It is the intention to make the exercises interesting to old as well as young.

There will be represented thirty-six Sabbath Schools, in Allegheny county, portions of Armstrong, Westmoreland, Washington and Butler counties.

In addition to the exercises noted, addresses to the schools will be delivered by Messrs. Hutton, Crafts, and many others not now furnished by Professor Willis and his choir. Prof. L. H. Eaton will preside at the Convention, and it is expected that it will be one of more than ordinary interest.

## A SUNDAY CHASE.

**A Black Sheep in Camp.**

On Sunday a young man went to Leetsdale to attend the camp-meeting. He had a bottle of whisky with him, and he thought to enjoy it in solitude behind a shed. While having the bottle to his lips and the fiery fluid was rushing down his throat, some one was unkind enough to yell "Fire!" "Fire!" "Murder!" at the top of his voice. The young man was off like a rocket, and the camp-meeting folks, nearly all of them, after him. One assembled a hack and chased him for a mile and a half, and so on, till the man thought he had no desire for anything, but that if his life was spared, he'd drop that bottle. He was finally captured and taken before a Squire and discharged.

**Over 1000 People Expected to be Present To-day.**

At the last sale of the Allegheny Poor Farm, Train Leaves Federal Street,
At 9:30 A. M.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

**Encourage Enterprise.**

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Messrs. Samuel C. Grier & Co., coal dealers, who have every facility for supplying their patrons with a superior quality of coal on the shortest notice, and with a mathematical exactness and promptitude. Mr. Grier is well known as a gentleman possessed of a full share of vim, energy and business enterprise, and experience, as also the qualities of courtesy, accommodation and squaredealing, to a degree unsurpassed, which is an assurance to his customers of complete satisfaction in their patronage. The offices and coal yards are located at the corner of Grant Avenue and Fort Wayne Railroad crossing, and corner of Rebecca and Ridge streets.

**Holiday**
To-day.
The great closing out of property
At the old Allegheny Poor Farm.
Train Leaves Federal Street Depot,
At 9:30 A. M.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

## POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

**Brief Mention of Criminalities.**

JOHN JONES paid a fine of fifty dollars and costs yesterday to Deputy Major Barker for assaulting Officer Michael Welsh.

BEFORE Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, Martin Ludwig charges Christina Geuer with a misdemeanor in black-mailing him.

AMELIA BERRY, before Alderman Taylor, charges her husband Joseph Berry with assault and battery. Held for a hearing.

GEORGE CUMMINGS, before Alderman Grist, is charged with the larceny of a pair of pants and a coat and $20 in money. Search warrant issued.

HENRY MILLER who was arrested at Altoona for stealing jewelry from his aunt, Regina Miller, on the South Side, will have a hearing on Thursday.

LEWIS M. SWIFT before Alderman McMasters charges William Clouse with perjury in swearing that he had procured furniture by false and fraudulent representations. Warrant issued.

PATRICK DOLAN and Peter Hickey, who were charged with refusing to assist officer Harrison in making an arrest were themselves arrested yesterday and gave bail for trial at Court.

A WARRANT has been issued by Alderman Shaffer, of the South Side, for the arrest of the wife and two sons of John Speller, a nightsoiler, who charges them with felonious assault and battery upon him.

JAMES BURKE who is implicated in the stabbing of Andrew Rudiger some nights ago on a flat boat at the foot of Tenth street, had a hearing yesterday, and in default of bail was committed to jail for trial.

CASPER GRAFF was sent to the workhouse yesterday morning by Deputy Mayor Salisbury, for stealing Alderman Schafers coat on Saturday night last, and also for the theft of a rat trap from Charles Frederick.

"JAKE" CLARK was arrested in the Drover's Exchange, East Liberty, on Sunday, by officer Emil Berger, for raising a terrible row. Deputy Mayor Irwin fined him $100 and costs yesterday, and in default sent him four months to Claremont.

## Bogus Vienna Premiums.

As we have taken ALL of the GRAND MEDALS awarded to sewing machines and work done on sewing machines at the Vienna Exposition, which fact has been announced in the newspapers by Associated Press telegrams (*see which we have had no control*), and consequently is unquestionable evidence, we deem it due to ourselves to caution the public against the BOGUS CLAIMS and paid advertisements of our vanquished competitors.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.
Cleveland, O., August 18, 1873.

**ADOPT